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KAMANGA STRESSES SWAPO VICTORY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA has praised the German Democratic Republic for supporting SWAPO which is waging a liberation war against South African occupation of Namibia.

The praise came from Chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga who said with the assistance SWAPO was receiving from friendly and progressive countries, it was sure to win the war.

Speaking in Lusaka yesterday when he met a GDR delegation, Mr Kamanga said racist South Africa would lose the battle in Namibia to SWAPO which was trying to build a non-racial society in that country.

He dismissed as propaganda fears being spread in Europe that Africans wanted to literally drive the whites into the Atlantic Ocean.

He said such propaganda made people misunderstand the stand of black Africa on the liberation war in Namibia and South Africa and the need to remove

racism from the continent.

Mr Kamanga added that what Africans wanted was to bring popular rule on the continent.

"As a result, SWAPO has no option but to continue with the armed struggle to win independence for Namibia," he said.

In reply, Comrade Fritz Dallmann said Zambia and the GDR should strengthen the already good relations.

"We are both against capitalists and imperialists and we both support freedom for the oppressed," he said.

North Korean Vice-Prime Minister Mr Ho Dam, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs, has arrived for a five-day visit and called for intensified relations between Zambia and his country.

Mr Ho, who was met at Lusaka airport by Chairman of Defence and Security Committee Mr Grey Zulu, said that the two countries shared several things, including the fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The warm relations were enhanced during President Kaunda's visit to Korea last April. — Zana.

KAUNDA URGES COMMONWEALTH TO DEVELOP NEW LEGAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] **PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday urged African Commonwealth countries to develop a new legal system which will reflect their traditional heritage.**

The President made the call when he opened the first African regional seminar of the Commonwealth Magistrates' Association at Mulungushi hall.

Dr Kaunda said African Commonwealth countries should compare their experiences and see how best they could aid legal growth which was deeply rooted in the law of their indigenous custom and legal traditions.

African legal experience would be a worthy contribution to the growth of a collective Commonwealth legal process.

The African legal process, for instance, in litigation in local courts, appeared to approach the truth more directly, he said.

As a layman, he believed that the more direct approach to the truth of the facts in the grassroots African court proceedings was nearer to justice than "the ornate and embellished procedures in which your truth may be lost in word finesse, colour and ceremony."

He said: "In this manner perhaps more straight justice is dispensed in the bare grass-root court hearing than in the richer higher proceedings."

The focus of the proceedings is more openly directed at finding out whether the accused has committed the wrong he is accused of than on showing which lawyer between the defence and prosecution has more wits than the other regardless of the clear and straight facts of the wrong done.

In the administration of justice, there may lie many unanswered questions such as "whose law, whose justice have we applied in a particular case in court?"

"To the extent that this is the situation, fundamental questions do arise in our training and selection of magistrates. African countries can do well to compare their experiences."

Africa had its long tradition of law and litigation. Colonialism in the face of the age-old law was only a recent and superficial thing.

There has developed in Africa a deep cultural respect

for the legal process. Even to this day much of this legal process and the deep cultural value it is resting upon lie outside the unifying law imposed by colonialism," he added.

Traditional African legal contents and proceedings had many lessons to offer in approaching truth and justice more directly.

The apparent renaissance of interest today in the law of custom must indeed be encouraged: "There is a rebirth of the desire to explore the traditional law created by our communities."

"As a result worthwhile questions start to be asked about such matters as what is the best method of achieving justice? What is the best way of hearing and adjudicating disputes?"

"Conflict arises in the law itself that must apply to the case. There emerges conflict in what the law can do and what we want to do in the prevailing conditions of our own communities," he said.

Law was of central importance to the society and any changes that were made must

be the product of detailed and sustained research.

He said the association should be viewed as a most valuable effort.

Believed

He believed that the Commonwealth would continue to succeed because the non-regional character of the irreversible movement towards one world government must succeed.

Mr Kaunda urged participants to seriously study the institutions and the living legal process that made the significant growth of the society possible.

And president of the association, Lord Guffian Mohammed, called for the expansion of law faculties in Commonwealth countries, because this was as important as social justice.

Lord Mohammed who is

chief justice of Malaysia, told guests at a reception hosted for delegates at Nakatindi Hall on Sunday, that the association was created to act as the foundation of the state and economic prosperity.

In many Commonwealth countries, there was a shortage of lawyers which resulted in a backlog of cases.

He cited Bombay, where he said, one case took 32 years to complete. "When you are planning expansion, you should remember to expand the law faculty as well because it is as important as the social justice," he said.

Chairman of the Magistrates Association of Zambia, Mr Joseph Phiri paid tribute to the Government for the assistance it had given to the judiciary.

"Zambia is one of the few countries where the rule of law has been upheld in esteem," he said.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

TANZANIAN CCM DELEGATION VISIT DESCRIBED

Call on President

Victoria NATION in English 19 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Chama Cha Mapinduzi delegation yesterday morning paid a courtesy call on the President of the Republic, Mr France Albert Rene and later on visited the National Service Camp site at Port Laumay. On the way to Port Glaud, the delegation stopped to visit the tea plantation for a taste of Seychelles tea.

Arriving at the NS Camp site, they were received by Mr. Olsen Vidot who briefly explained the setting up of the camp. They also visited the district creche.

The delegation then visited the Seychelles Women's Association (SWA) Headquarters in Victoria where the role of women in the construction of our society was explained to them.

A visit to the Bel Eau School followed and afterwards they called on the Principal Secretary for Health, Mrs. Georgette Thomas before attending another cultural evening last night.

This morning the group is expected to visit the Maison du Peuple construction site.

On Thursday morning the party visited Anse Boileau School and the SPPF Headquarters in Victoria where they were received by the Secretary General of the SPPF and Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Mr. Guy Simon. There they were introduced to the branch co-ordinators and the rest of the staff.

In the afternoon they called on the SPPF Organising Secretary and Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis.

Later they visited the Agricultural Experimental Station at Grand Anse Mahe and were shown around by Mr. Clifford Adam.

A boubia show was held on Thursday by the Bel Air SPPF branch at the district school in honour of the delegation.

Delegation Impressed

Victoria NATION in English 21 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE four-member Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) delegation left Seychelles today following a week's visit during which they learnt about the activities and policies of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

The leader of the delegation Mr. A. Suleiman declared before leaving that they had been very impressed and had learnt a lot of what had been achieved in the last three years. He said this great success was the result of the tireless effort of the people of Seychelles under the leadership of the President of the SPPF and Head of State Mr. France Albert Rene.

Mr. Suleiman added that they were impressed with efforts being made to build a strong political party in Seychelles. He said the SPPF could become one of the exemplary progressist parties in the world and he suggested more exchanges between

the sister parties of Tanzania and Seychelles.

The CCM delegates were introduced to a cross-section of the activities and policies of the SPPF during their stay.

They President Rene, the Front's Secretary General Mr. Guy Simon and other senior officials.

They visited three SPPF district branches, the Front's headquarters and several projects of development in the country. They were also introduced to schemes being implemented for the social welfare of the people.

Yesterday they visited the site of the Maison du Peuple and were impressed by the number of volunteers who turned up for work. Voluntary workers included those from the Fire Brigade Unit and from several districts.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Mr. Guy Simon.

SEYCHELLOIS DEFENCE MINISTER ATTENDS TANZANIAN PASSING OUT CEREMONY

Victoria NATION in English 22 Jul 80 p 2

(Text)

SOLDIERS of the Seychelles People's Liberation Army were among several army cadets who took part in a passing out ceremony last Saturday in Tanzania, having completed their training.

The Minister for Defence Mr. Ogilvy Berlouis represented the SPLA at the ceremony along with Major Raymond Bonte, Major Rolly Marie and Lieutenant Kenneth Pillay.

Minister Berlouis said that more than 600 cadets from various African countries took part in the passing out ceremony at Monduli National Leadership Academy and added that he was proud to see two Seychellois officers among those commanding the parade.

The Minister of Defence also spoke of the training

provided at the Academy, stressing that the officers from Seychelles and other countries received training adapted to the conditions of their respective countries.

Minister Berlouis said that even though the training sessions were tough, he found that the cadets were also involved in economic activities. He said that the academy was self-sufficient in meat supplies and had its own vegetable gardens.

He said that cooperation between Seychelles and Tanzania in military training would continue.

Minister Berlouis and his delegation returned home on Sunday night while the new SPLA officers will be back probably next Sunday.

NEUROSIS NOW AN AFRICAN PROBLEM

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Stella Day]

[Text] **NEUROTIC** illnesses among Africans, once believed to be rare, are increasing. It is now estimated that about 5 percent of the urban black population may suffer from neuroses accentuated by present conditions in Zimbabwe.

Estimates in rural areas are unknown. But patients there also face new stresses and sometimes the loss of the supportive extended family system.

Professor Terry Buchan, head of the Department of Psychiatry at the University of Zimbabwe, said last week that surveys at Mpilo Hospital in Bulawayo showed that neurotic illness among black patients was increasing.

"The earlier myth that Africans rarely suffered from neurotic illness has been shown to be wrong," he said. "It may be hidden or masked by physical symptoms such as abdominal pain. But it exists and many more African patients suffer from it than was at first thought."

Professor Buchan gave detailed statistics of surveys done at Mpilo.

A survey during 1977 to 1978 showed that of 104 new out-patients cases, 28 suffered from depression, anxiety or hysteria — about 25 percent.

He added that the medical staff at Harare Hospital in Salisbury were seeing many more out-patients this year than formerly.

"Of these patients we are diagnosing neurotic illness much more often than formerly."

Professor Buchan said it should also be remembered that African patients often visited hospitals only as a last resort. Many preferred to see an nganga first before seeking hospital treatment.

He referred to a study recently carried out in Ethiopia, and said this also showed that about 20 percent of all out-patients at hospitals there during a certain period suffered from "conspicuous psychiatric morbidity".

A similar study of householders in the same Ethiopian village of 252 people in 100 households revealed that 13 percent suffered psychiatric disturbances. Of this figure, half were neurotically ill.

"Going by these Ethiopian figures, if they are correct, and by our own surveys, it could be that about 5 percent or more of our urban population suffers from some form of neurotic illness," he said.

"If this is so, it is an enormous number affecting about 80 000 people in Salisbury alone."

Official statistics show a total of 641 000 people of all races living in Salisbury in December 1978.

Professor Buchan said that neurotic illness, as distinct from psychotic (mentally disturbed) symptoms, could be regarded as a behavioural problem.

A neurotic response to conditions was one which used a short-term gain instead of a long-term adaptation.

Neurotically inclined people could be helped by the "supportive" systems of families, friends, familiar surroundings and occupations, he said. If these were withdrawn and patients faced unfamiliar, stressful conditions there could be a breakdown of emotional and mental balance.

INCOMPETENT

Such patients often complained of depression, apathy, anxiety, were unable to make decisions and

might be socially in-
competent. They suffered
loss of appetite, vague
physical pains, fatigue,
loss of weight or loss of
sexual interest.

There could also be a
tendency towards alcohol-
ism or drugs.

Professor Buchan said a
survey was going on at
present among 80
patients. All wished they
were dead or wanted to
commit suicide, and of
their number eight were
linked with alcoholism.

Neurotic illnesses now
were "fairly common"
among many white as well
as black patients, he said.
Stress for everyone had
increased in the "totally
new situation" today in
which all had to adjust and
accept new rules.

"Some face the con-
ditioned stress of unusual
individual responsibilities,
unfamiliar rules and sur-
roundings. Yet others face
a loss of authority and a
possible uncertain future."

The professor said that
healthy communities could
show a certain pro-
portion of neurotic prob-
lems, many of whom
could eventually adjust.
But if their numbers rose
beyond a certain point
this could in certain cir-
cumstances lead to in-
stability in an entire com-
munity.

ZIMBABWE STUDIES KENYAN SUGAR SCHEME

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 5

[Text] A GROUP of Lowveld sugarmen involved in launching a settlers scheme on Mkwinda Estate have returned from a visit to a 21 000 ha cane settlement project in Kenya.

A Mkwinda official who visited the scheme —at Mambasa, near Lake Victoria—said the Zimbabweans were greatly impressed with the administration and control they saw.

"My impression is that they had about 13 000 outgrowers, each working a holding of 1.4 ha. It was fantastically successful. My overall impression is that I will no longer be afraid of handling large numbers."

But there were tremendous disparities of climate, he said. The Kenya scheme had two rainy seasons and an annual average rainfall of 2 000 mm.

The group, which spent from July 3 to July 10 at Mambasa, were Mr Nick Cambitzis, chairman of Sabel Limpopo Authority; Mr John Burton, agricultural director of Triangle Ltd; Mr P Hingston, a Calcutta grower; Mr Oscar Ashton of Mkwinda Estate; Mr M Ripstein of Hippo Valley Estates and Mr Jeff Fredericks of Sabel Limpopo Authority.

AGREEMENT

The authority sold the 19 000 ha Mkwinda

Estate for \$6 000 000 in 1974 to a consortium of Triangle Ltd and Hippo Valley Estates. The agreement stipulated that 40 percent of the estate must be settled by out-growers.

The administrative committee of Mkwinda is waiting to hear from the Government what sizes the outgrowers' plots should be.

The scheme has been in abeyance for some years when the world price of sugar collapsed.

"We had to wait until it started to recover," Mr Cambitzis said.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ETHIOPIA-ZIMBABWE AIR CONNECTION--Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopian Airlines will commence a once weekly service to Salisbury, capital of Zimbabwe, effective August 5, 1980, it was announced here yesterday. The once weekly flight out of Addis to this new destination will be an extension of the Addis Dar-Es-Salaam service. An additional weekly service will begin in September of this year, EAL said in a press statement. "With its well developed infrastructure and abundant natural resources coupled by the now open relations with the rest of the African continent, the country provides ample opportunities for those interested in business. To the tourist, Zimbabwe offers well developed facilities such as good hotel accommodation, recreational facilities, a net work of air and surface transportation and a number of other attractions such as historical sites, abundant wildlife and the famous Victoria falls--the biggest in the world," EAL said. The new service to Salisbury brings the total number of international cities served by the national carrier to 28 (five in Europe, two in the far East, 16 in Africa and five in the Gulf area and the Middle East). [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 1]

ANGOLAN-ZAIRIAN TRADE--The People's Republic of Angola is to import from Zaire 2,000 cubic tons of palm oil, 5,000 meters of cloth materials, 2,000 tons of soap, 4 million meters of khaki and bed sheets while Zaire will import from Angola a number of items including oil. This was revealed in a joint communique issued in Kinshasa at the end of talks between both countries. [Summary] [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 29 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

FRG JOURNAL REPORTS ON GUERRILLA WARFARE

DW060626 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 4 Aug 80 pp 101-104

[Article by French journalist Denis Reichle: "King, Please Give Me Arms"]

[Excerpt] From the border area to Namibia rightist rebels are fighting the Government of Angola supported by Cuba and the Soviet Union. Before the end of this year, boasts rebel leader Jonas Savimbi, "We will be marching into Luanda." French journalist Denis Reichle was with Savimbi's UNITA guerrillas in the bush.

"Welcome in Free Angola," it is written in French on the new still-lily-white streamer greeting the foreign visitor at the entrance to the empire of Angolan guerrilla leader Jonas Savimbi.

The stream is adorning a wooden hut whence emerges a young black man in a freshly ironed combat uniform, accompanied by two men carrying Kalashnikovs. It takes an hour until all luggage items of the arrival have been checked and the permission to stay has at long last been stamped into the passport, plus the notation, this time in English, "Freeland of Angola."

The "Freeland of Angola" is located in the southeastern province, on the border to Namibia, directly over the Caprivi strip--an only thinly populated area of about 300 by 500 kilometers dimension which mostly consists of wild-life reservations in which prosperous hunters went on Safari during the Portuguese colonial rule.

Where camp number one begins, 500 meters away from the border post, 300 to 400 UNITA followers have gathered between the huts with roofs of elephant grass. In the light of torches they sing a hymn on their President Savimbi, interrupted by staccato cries "down with the MPLA." A quarter hour later a short order by one of the officers, the crowd disappears, nightly silence descends on the camp.

The next few weeks show that without Savimbi nobody dares decide even the most negligible matter. Anyone talking with him must stand at attention and may be at ease only when he so permits--this also applies to his own generals.

A bodyguard with a tape recorder all set for recording is always standing by to record anything the chief says.

The guerrilla chief declares that he has 15,000 soldiers and 10,000 men militia under arms--a number which surely is excessive even if we count the children who are being trained on wooden rifles.

During the 5 weeks which I spent in four different camps and on the expeditions through the country over about 450 kilometers I personally have never seen more than a total of 180 soldiers. As to their state of training I have been able to obtain first-hand information in the UNITA's most important training camp which consists of six large huts.

In the presence of some officers and of General Puna, firing practice with 120-millimeter mortars, 75-millimeter guns and RPG-7 bazookas is taking place on the exercise field.

When everything is over two soldiers costumed as African wizards appear and perform native victory dances to the beat of drums. For the program points of the UNITA also include--apart from "socialism...which fully takes into account the significance of private initiative in the major part of economic life," apart from "democracy" and "nonalignment"--something that the propaganda department of UNITA paraphrases as "Negritude": "The UNITA believes that the cultural African identity of Angola's different tribes is more important than political ideologies."

The tam-tam has hardly subsided when General Puna sounds the signal for the departure to camp number three located about 80 kilometers further north. The trip by landrover takes 3 days and 3 nights. We cover only 7 kilometers per hours, for we are driving off the roads on hidden runways on which the wheels of the landrover time and again sink in the sand 40 centimeters thick.

The runways clear across the bush are intended to offer protection against the enemy's MiG fighters--for the so-called liberated territory is not at all liberated from the reconnaissance flights of the MPLA government.

The UNITA fighters say that the planes are being flown by Cubans. "Without the 40,000 Cubans and without the 5,000 East Germans, and without the Russians helping the government in Luanda we would have blotted out the MPLA long ago," General Puna claims. "This is quite a hunk to swallow for the UNITA, but we will win victory."

The two-star general who comes from a rich Angolan family of animal breeders and coffee plants has two brothers of whom one is with the MPLA and the other with the FNLA underground organization which meanwhile is hardly active anymore.

The menu again consists of mashed corn and canned meat which, like all canned food reserves of the UNITA, comes from the protective power of South Africa. Savimbi denies that material other than food reserves comes from South Africa.

"I have never told South Africa: I do not have any arms, please give me arms," the UNITA leader states. But he concedes that the South Africans on guard along the border with Namibia "do not shoot at our people, they do not arrest us, they let us do our stuff."

If he needs any arms, says Savimbi, "then I fly to Morocco, and then I say: King, I do not have any arms, please give me arms. He says I do not have any, but I will procure them somehow."

King Hussayn of Morocco, Senegal's Leopold Sedar Senghor--these, says Savimbi, are "friends of ours who also dare advocate us openly." And he finds that it is time now for other Western countries, too, to do more for him than heretofore, to supply him, for example, with the urgently needed (Soviet) SA-7 anti-aircraft missiles.

For "Angola is the key to Africa, and Africa is the most important source of raw materials which the West needs. Soviet control over Africa would spell economic death by suffocation for the Western powers. If Western Europe fails to defend Africa it might as well prepare its own casket."

Still, the Hanns-Seidel Foundation which is close to the CSU, seems to be among those who recognize this danger--according to Savimbi it lets the UNITA have "considerable quantities of medicaments." But the entire "liberated zone" of Angola has only one single physician, and he is a captured MPLA man.

A few days after arrival in camp number three Captain Fernando, a Portuguese who stayed in Angola after the pullout of the colonial troops "to fight communism," announces a short excursion into the "operations area": an arms convoy of the MPLA is to be lured into ambush.

The 4th day sees action then. At 1600 hours Fernando has deployed his small army in the bush: two groups of 30 men each, each having a 30-millimeter machine gun, furthermore two small groups with RPG-7 and RPG-8 antitank bazookas. "Tonight we will have new arms," Fernando rejoices.

At about 1730 hours the sound of vehicle motors can be heard in the distance, and a dust cloud appears on the horizon. The first two trucks pass the ambush unhindered, Fernando opening fire on the third. After 3 minutes the truck has been shot into flames and is seized by the UNITA.

Fernando has the bodies of the four occupants, young MPLA soldiers, laid out on the ground while UNITA men take their wristwatches and what little money they carried on them. The spoil in arms is greater.

Three B-10, two Chinese 100-millimeter guns, a Russian 82-millimeter mortar, a 60-millimeter mortar, 20 boxes of 60-millimeter grenades, five boxes of 82-millimeter grenades, 20 Kalashnikovs, one Russian 14.5-millimeter machine gun, and several boxes of Kalashnikov ammunition.

It is in vain that I ask in the next few days to get to see a very normal, civilian village at long last. The only greater village which Savimbi's army can show is Cuangar, close to the border to Namibia, a hamlet with about 30 houses from which the inhabitants have fled.

If no villages, no schools--the UNITA surely can show some Cuban prisoners, can it not? "We no longer have any Cubans," Savimbi says. "We did have some, but it was hard to hold them." But they do have Portuguese prisoners, 15 persons who are shown to the foreigner for inspection after some tug-of-war.

The UNITA is not afraid that human rights organizations might concern themselves with the fate of these civilians who have been innocently plunged into the gears of guerrilla warfare. "Surely you will agree with me," says Savimbi, the man who considers himself the savior of Western civilization in Angola, "that the human rights commissions as well as Amnesty International have been infiltrated by Moscow."

Napoleon-Admirer Savimbi, who knows all speeches of General Charels de Gaulle by heart, makes it a habit to announce that "winning victory without danger means triumphing without glory."

And he believes triumph to be within reach already: "In 1980 we will be marching into Luanda."

CSO: 4403

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON WORKERS' FRUSTRATION, REACTIONS, GOALS

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Excerpts] The First General Advisory Council of the Luanda provincial delegation of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications began meeting yesterday morning in the former FILDA. The council will analyze, among other issues, the implementation of the Technical Economic Plan in the first quarter, technical-professional training and placement of workers, as well as the development of land, sea and air transportation. The opening session was chaired by Comrade Mendes de Carvalho, provincial commissioner of Luanda. The commissioner was joined by Comrade Julio de Almeida, vice minister of transportation and communications.

In his opening address, Comrade de Carvalho discussed important considerations regarding the transportation problem, the lack of discipline affecting some work places and public departments, the class struggle and other anomalies affecting the lives of workers in Luanda Province.

[The lack of accountability in some work places] has resulted in arbitrariness and has consequently jeopardized national reconstruction, since some less honest directors have taken advantage of the situation to further their personal ends or their class goals. To put an end to this situation, Comrade de Carvalho called for a province-wide study to verify whether or not there has been any progress with respect to accountability. "Where there is no rendering of accounts, there is only disorganization and lack of coordination."

Regarding the evaluation of the technical and professional level of the workers, a topic included in the agenda, the province official stressed the need to encourage and motivate the workers, because many of them feel frustrated and undervalued, "when many of them do even more than many of the technicians we send abroad for." Comrade de Carvalho recognized, however, that the solution to these problems is quite complex. A ministry delegate in the province generally finds his path blocked because of interference by some national directors.

In this respect, the commissioner noted and denounced the existence of a reactionary minority which does not identify with the goals of the revolution. Its members struggle only to satisfy their own personal interests and to gain prestigious posts in the economic sector. "Their idea and their goal is constant agitation. They are agents of evil, and they use sophisticated and extremely dangerous methods. They thrive on the invention of rumors, on defamation and slander. They never have concrete facts. They live on hearsay and fantasy, but they must be denounced and attacked in their own lairs."

6362

CSO: 4401

RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT REVIEWS ACTIVITIES, STATISTICS GIVEN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Jun 80 pp 1, 10

[Excerpts] The Eighth Conference on the Rectification Movement, held in the city of Mocimboa, ended on Sunday after 3 days of intensive and constant labor in which the 17 provincial committees that constitute the National Commission debated topics of great political weight for the organization of the party. Comrade Evaristo Domingos Kimba, of the Political Bureau of the MPLA, presided over the closing session.

The conference focused on priority issues within the framework of the nation's current political and economic life: the support lent by MPLA organs; a detailed accounting of the rectification process in progress; the strengthening of the activity of the established cells; thoughts on how to attract new members and their transition from candidate to party member; and the data gathered by the JMPLA [MPLA Youth] on its membership campaign. The conference looked toward a qualitative advance in the action of the elements that constitute the country's leadership force.

This meeting in Mocimboa was instrumental in motivating the almost 20,000 party members to assume greater responsibility in the execution of their tasks, which assume added importance in light of the political and economic issues, since [the conference] enabled them to keep more closely abreast of the party's control over the state apparatus and other structures of our society.

Brief Statistical Summary

From the beginning of the Rectification Movement to date, 9,475 party members, 10,523 candidates, 6,124 members of the Party Youth and 4,251 sympathizers have been reviewed.

Throughout the country, 1,798 party cells, 46 party committees at work places and 3 sector committees have been established.

The available statistics by age group indicate only 12,780 party members distributed as follows:

From 18 to 30 years, 4,020 party members; from 31 to 40 years, 4,656 party members; from 41 to 50 years, 2,774 party members; over 50 years of age, 1,330 party members.

6362

CSO: 4401

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY WITHDRAWS CEMA PERSONNEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 80 p 10

[Text] Luanda, 29 June--The MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola demanded on Sunday the "immediate withdrawal of the South African attack forces" that continue to occupy "vast areas of Angola's Cunene Province, despite the recent resolution of the UN Security Council."

In a press communique published in Luanda, the Angola authorities condemned Pretoria's repeated acts of aggression, and once again called the attention of world opinion to the dangerous situation to which the South African attitude could lead, threatening international peace. The Angolan armed forces, the communique indicates, are continuing to take measures and to develop actions to guarantee the people's safety.

In addition to Mulemba, where they have set up a command post, the racists have occupied Mongua and continue to hold the commune of Ovale, north of Cuamato, and the Anhaca-Ngiva road. The invading forces, as the aggressors have in fact admitted, are estimated at eight battalions, with significant air support, the communique adds. The document states that, with total disregard for the Security Council resolution, regular South African army troops are being maintained on Angolan territory, where they indiscriminately kill old people, women and children, and carry out a series of destructive acts, aimed particularly at targets of economic importance.

Technicians Recalled From Cunene

Angola's minister of agriculture announced today that, owing to the current South African invasion, Angola will recall all CEMA specialists from Cunene Province and suspend the cattle vaccination campaign conducted in collaboration with the FAO.

The communique adds that the agriculture minister "considers himself automatically relieved of commitments assumed with the donating organizations, commitments which, for reasons entirely beyond his control, he cannot meet." CEMA has provided the People's Republic of Angola with the

necessary technicians and equipment for a cattle vaccination campaign, initiated last April in Angola with the collaboration of the FAO. However, "the invasion of the South African racists has made it impossible for the People's Republic of Angola to guarantee the minimal conditions of personal safety owed to the foreign technicians engaged in this operation," the communique stresses.

The agriculture minister noted that 900,000 animals had been vaccinated and that the operation had been highly successful in Cunene Province, with its large herd. The [recall] measures do not pertain to the teams composed exclusively of Angolans, the communique explains.

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORTS REVIEWED--In 1980 the People's Republic of Angola [RPA] expects to export 48,000 tons of coffee, valued at \$160 million, or about 5 billion kwanzas, ANGOP has learned from Comrade Jaime de Oliveira, chief of the foreign marketing department of ENCAFE (National Coffee Enterprise). Within this plan, about 24,000 tons of coffee (334,672 sacks) were placed on the international market by May of this year. In past years the RPA has exported about 60,000 tons of coffee, with an estimated value of 6 billion kwanzas. Explaining this decline in exports, Oliveira indicated that national activity is currently influenced by two major factors: immediate problems of a technical nature, such as delay in the preparation of coffee shipments for export, and, more broadly, the drop in production in previous years. It was noted, however, that coffee production this year is expected to be 2 and 1/2 times greater than that of last year and 25 percent greater than in 1978. "Two-thirds of our coffee is purchased by socialist countries, and the remaining third by capitalist countries. In the first group, the major purchasers are, in order, Algeria, the GDR and the USSR; in the second group, they are the United States, Holland and Portugal," Oliveira explained in response to a question regarding the major buyers of Angolan coffee. It was noted that the socialist countries represent a new market, while the capitalist countries constitute a traditional market. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 1] 6362

USSR EXHIBITION--A photographic exhibition with the theme "Moscow Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," sponsored by the Secretariat of State for Culture and the embassy of the USSR in Angola, will be inaugurated tomorrow at the Museum of Natural History. "Moscow Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" includes a number of archeological findings, engravings and craftwork, and also features a huge photographic display devoted to the 1980 Olympics. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 8 Jun 80 p 2] 6362

ITALIAN SOLIDARITY DELEGATION--"Solidarity Ship" is the name of an Italian delegation representing all the political forces of that European country in support of the peoples of southern Africa. Some members of the "Solidarity Ship" delegation have been in our country since last Tuesday. According to ANGOP, they are here to hold discussions with officials of Angola, SWAPO, the South African ANC and the Liberation Committee of the OAU. According to

Giuseppe Soncini, coordinator of the Italian National Committee of Solidarity With the People of Southern Africa, the delegation should begin to meet with national figures today, following the arrival in Angola of Onorevole Gilberto Bonalumi, Italian Communist Party deputy and vice chairman of the Parliament's Foreign Relations Committee. Bonalumi will lead the Italian delegation. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Jun 80 p 2] 6362

AGREEMENT WITH ELF AQUITAINE--Paris, 21 Jul (AFP)--The National Elf Aquitaine Company (SNEA) announced in a communique issued on Monday evening that it has signed a research contract with Angola. This contract, which concerns research for and production of petroleum products, was signed on 9 July this year between the SNEA and the Angolan state company, the SONANGOL (Angolan National Company for Petroleum Products). The research will be carried out in a naval zone called "bloc 3" and in the event of the discovery of the products, the production will be shared after repayment of expenses and remuneration to this contract a group of contracts, comprising oil companies within which the SNEA controls 50 percent of rights and liabilities and plays the role of operator, will finance and set up eight oil rigs. The SONANGOL has the right to choose the companies to whom the 50 percent rights of the group of contractors which do not belong to Elf Aquitaine will be distributed. [Summary] [Paris AFP in French 1740 GMT 21 Jul 80 AB]

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH GDR--The People's Republic of Angola and the German Democratic Republic have just concluded a cooperation agreement in the agricultural field following the second meeting of the subcommittee on agriculture of the great Angolan-GDR joint commission for cooperation. The agreement provides for increased cooperation in the production of potatoes, the development of the Makala agricultural project and technical assistance through the provision of agricultural machinery. [Summary] [Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 24 Jul 80 AB]

AIR LINK WITH BRAZIL--Luanda, 30 Jul (AFP)--The Angolan airways and the Brazilian Company [Varig] will on 3 August inaugurate a flight linking Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to Luanda, official sources said in Luanda on Wednesday. A stopover in Lagos is envisaged. The planes will leave Brazil every Sunday and arrive in Luanda the following day. A draft agreement had been signed with Varig back in 1977 but had not been followed up. [Summary] [Paris AFP in French 1135 GMT 30 Jul 80 AB]

YUGOSLAV MACHINERY DONATION--The Federal Socialist Republic of Yugoslavia has offered a set of machines to the Angolan Ministry of Agriculture. The complete set of agricultural machinery, worth \$500,000, has been sent to Malange Province to step up the national program of maize production, which is being developed in Angola with the aid of Yugoslav cooperation. [Excerpt] [Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 80 AB]

THE ON LULA AL CILIP- N- B2- B- B2- A meeting on the subject of military discipline was held recently in one of the military units of the 7th FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] brigade. The meeting was presided by comrade Jorge Barros Tchinquaty, member of the MPLA-PT central committee and coordinator of the party's Zaire provincial committee, who praised the example set by the immortal guide of the Angolan revolution, President Agostinho Neto and referred to his concern about discipline within the FAPLA as a people's army for the safeguard of our revolution's gains. All the fighters belonging to defense, security and para-military organizations participated in the meeting. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 4]

MILITARY MEDICINE MEETINGS--The fifth scientific meeting on military medicine and the third medical-military meeting for middle-grade technicians opened last night with a ceremony presided by comrade Jorge Pires, chief of the logistics directorate of the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] general staff, representing the first deputy minister of defense, comrade Joao Luis Neto (Xioto). The ceremony was held under the auspices of the military medical services (SAMN) and the medical services of the Cuban military mission in Angola. Among the participants were comrade Coelho da Cruz, minister of health, Toze Miranda, head of the military medical services, Hermes Colombo, head of the general staff of the Cuban civilian mission and other guests. During his opening speech, Maj Toze Miranda referred to the main objectives of these meetings, which are the development of military medicine in Angola and the strengthening of relations between the FAPLA and the Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) of Cuba. More than 68 subjects will be discussed during the course of the meetings, 40 of which will be of a medical nature. A round table discussion will also take place on malaria, a disease which seriously affects our country. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 29 May 80 p 1]

USSR-ASSISTED COTTON PRODUCTION--In the next 5 years, Angola will produce 80,000 tons of cotton, in an area of 30,000 hectares, under the terms of an agreement signed recently with the Soviet Union. A USSR mission led by Comrade Djurabekov, minister of water resources of the Uzbek Republic, is in Angola to discuss the expansion of cotton farming and the development of irrigation technology. The delegation has met in the Angolan capital with Manuel Pacavira, Angola's minister of agriculture. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 5] 6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

WADB LOAN--Cotonou, 22 Jul (AFP)--Mr Barthélemy Ouhouens, minister of industry, mines and energy, and Mr Isidore Amoussou, minister of finance, signed a loan agreement on Monday morning in Cotonou with President of the West African Development Bank (WADB) Mr Pierre-Claver Daniba. According to the terms of the agreement the WADB will grant a 585-million CFA franc loan to the Benin Water and Electricity Company (SBEE) as its contribution toward the financing of the diesel power station generating plant project to be established in Parakou, 600 kilometers to the north of Cotonou. It will be recalled that the WADB has granted a total of 2,981,000,000 CFA francs' worth of loans to the People's Republic of Benin for financing six projects including a regional project. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1617 GMT 22 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

'LE MONDE' VIEWS PROBLEMS FACING PRESIDENT DACKO

LD281443 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Jul 80 pp 1, 6

[Dispatch by Philippe Dacraene: "The French Military Presence in Central Africa Is Still Vital to Mr Dacko's Regime"]

[Excerpts] Bangui--President David Dacko is preparing to face serious problems 10 months after the French military intervention which brought him to power in Bangui and a few days after forming a new government. The population in the Central African capital is wavering between alarmism and euphoria. The small European minority, partially reassured by the presence of several hundred French soldiers, and the poor people in the crowded Boy-Rabe and "Kilometer Five" suburbs have not escaped this nerve-racking atmosphere either.

It all began on 9 July when the head of state dissolved the government of public salvation formed after Emperor Bokassa's overthrow. The population immediately demonstrated their joy in various parts of the capital, noisily supporting a measure which should have led to the removal of Prime Minister Ayandho, whose handling of affairs was very unpopular.

The celebrations quickly gave way to disappointment and resentment. Indeed, as President Dacko, taking refuge behind a strictly legal argument, confirmed to us, Mr Ayandho, whose appointment was made by a special legislative document, remains at his post "until this document has been annulled." Moreover, to the surprise of most of his colleagues, Mr Ayandho attended the new cabinet's first meeting and is still giving audiences in the prime minister's offices which are still temporarily located in the presidential palace.

President Dacko is deaf to the many pressures being brought to bear on him and at present refuses to go back on his recent decisions. "A long period of imprisonment under the imperial regime has seriously affected my health and I need help in my task.... That is why I cannot give in to those who want me to act as head of state and prime minister....," he explained to us.

However, a small group of ministers threatens to resign if Mr Ayandho remains at his post, asserting that President Dacko had promised to sack his main collaborator and personal friend before they accepted their posts.

Furthermore pamphlets signed by the Union of Central African Movements for Democratic Freedoms which groups various opposition parties, call for protest demonstrations. While accusing President Dacko of "giving way to Ayandho's unshakable intention to stay as prime minister" and accusing the prime minister of seeking to "spark off an ethnic war," these pamphlets merely call for a "peaceful march." However, the danger of incidents in Bangui should not be ruled out, especially since clashes are now being reported in Yakoma, where Mr Ayandho was born, and in other provinces, notably in Grimari.

A new and unexpected factor could modify the balance on the political chessboard: Vice President Henri Maidou's return to the fore. In a long interview broadcast in Bangui, he mentioned the "anguish felt by young people," noted the government of public salvation's "total failure," proclaimed his attachment of a multiparty system and, above all, suggested that, having personally requested intervention by French troops to remove Bokassa I, he in some way embodies the legality of a power now held by President Dacko. Prime Minister Ayandho's unpopularity is, moreover, so great that the vice president benefits indirectly from it, as shown by these remarks by a trade unionist: "It is we who removed Maidou from power last September. We can return him to power whenever we wish."

CSO: 4400

RADIO COMMENTARY ON AGITATION OF OPPOSITION GROUPS

AB280850 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 27 Jul 80

[Station commentary]

[Summary from poor reception] In our earlier commentary, we talked about the acts of agitation and distraction in which some turncoats have been engaged for some time now. They have been engaged in the spread of falsehood and in slandermongering. We talked about their maneuvers and expressed happiness that our vigilant and seasoned party militants have not allowed themselves to be deceived or maneuvered.

"We must point out today that side by side with the disorderly and corrupting agitation of the turncoats--who are masters of foul play and treachery and experts in bringing down their opponents--there exist the elements of the rightist and sabotaging line who have now aroused themselves from their torpor and emotion of 5 February 1979 [date of the purge within the party] and are looking left and right." While the opportunists have been agitating, the elements of the rightist line have been rejoicing in the hope of staging a comeback. The elements of the rightist line have now mingled their voices with those of the opportunists in order to launch a campaign against the party and its leadership.

"This tandem, this bunch of degenerate and renegade elements rejected and forgotten by the masses cannot worry us too much. These human vermin will be crushed between the fingers of the people like a flea or a bug. We have said and we repeat because we believe it: All the rightist elements, the turncoats and the opportunists are wasting their time. Their temporary alliance will fail. The Congolese people--whether they are from the north, south, east or west--the present generation and our posterity cannot forget the havoc done by the rightist line." "The masses want peace and tranquillity. They want stability. The masses want revolution under the leadership of the Congolese Labor Party." "The tandem--if it is indeed a tandem--will be mercilessly crushed."

CSO: 4400

ALLEGATIONS ABOUT MOSCOW AS 'CLOSED CITY' REBUFFED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "City in Festive Mood"]

[Text]

The foes of the 22nd Olympic Games which starts in Moscow next Saturday spare no effort to tarnish the image of this gigantic international get together of sportsmen. However, all this is in vain. As can be evidenced from the resolution of thousands of athletes to take part in the Moscow competitions, the host of the 22nd Olympiad is becoming a scene of historic meeting of sportsmen. As the vibrant city of Moscow has been chosen as the arena of the 22nd Olympic Games, many talented national sports contingents are heading for Moscow whereas a few underdogs who are deprived of the right of participation are coerced to abstain from such a glamorous occasion, much to their dismay.

The five intertwined rings which are the symbol of the Olympics and also which signify the five continents are now embossed in Moscow. True to the Olympic tradition which was set in motion since 1936, the Olympic flame set ablaze in Greece is approaching Moscow.

The United States and a few of its lackeys, which have originally accepted Moscow as the venue, now produce a host of subversive polemics against this grand event. The endeavour made by the Moscow Olympic Committee to ensure the safety and comfort of each individual participant, journalists and visitors is misinterpreted by some Western circles as a feat which dampens the mood of the games. Should one ever be criticized for seeing to it that thugs are prevented from sneaking into the games to set off trouble? In the preceding 21st Montreal Olympic Games 16,000 police, soldiers, plain clothes men and others were arrayed to prevent terrorism. Furthermore sophisticated radarlike sensors

were also installed for the same end. Intelligence agents and sharp shooters were also assigned to grapple with the problem of possible terrorism. What is so unique about the 22nd Olympic Games which warrants such a huge deafening uproar in the imperialist circles which are arbitrarily boycotting the Games? Since there is such a strong precedent to security practices in the Olympic arena the foes of this grand event are surely indulging in a deprecatory gambit.

A huge staff has already been assembled to look after the Olympic facilities such as a village for the athletes, a reception centre to cater to visitors and reporters and a number of sites for practices and competitions. Despite the fact that such facilities abound in Moscow, those journalists who are averse to the Moscow Olympiad now charge that visas are not issued to them at the last minute. This is a treacherous bid designed to shift the blame on the Moscow Olympic Organising Committee which has done everything possible to ensure maximum participation and optimal conveniences. Those who complain now were sleeping when others were fulfilling accreditation formalities. The American correspondents who are unable to go to Moscow should put Carter on the dock instead of lamenting at this last hour.

The enemies of the 22nd Olympiad also fan out the malicious propaganda that "Moscow is a closed city." And in an apparent attempt to substantiate their allegation, they quote the appeal of the Moscow authorities to people living outside Moscow to refrain from coming to the city unless to watch the events or to attend to urgent affairs while the games are in progress. Contrary to the enemy's twisted version, the reason for urging the non-Moscovites to stay away from Moscow while the games are underway is the fact that this metropolitan city is the political and geographic centre of the USSR with eight million people and at which two million visitors and transit passengers daily converge. It is now playing host to 250,000 foreigners and tens of thousands of athletes and multitude of thousands of non-Moscovites who have secured tickets to attend the Games.

Imperialist allegations are without foundation. Moscow Olympics will be highly successful despite imperialist mudslinging. USSR has truly lived up to its pledge it made to host the Olympic Games.

WOMEN, YOUTH ORGANIZATION ESTABLISHMENTS SALUTED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Editorial: "Another Victory in Strengthening Mass Organization"]

[Text] The eagerly-awaited formation of nation-wide associations of women and youth has at last become a reality following the proclamation issued by the PMAC setting up the two associations at a national level.

The proclamation comes as a well-deserved victory and a permanent source of revolutionary pride for our women and youth and the broad masses, in general, who have put in persistent efforts towards the realization of this objective.

Underlining the historic role of the nation's youth and women in the six-year old revolutionary struggle, the proclamation lays particular stress on the indispensable role of women and youth in efforts to build the new Socialist Ethiopia. The proclamation on the establishment of the two associations, which came as it did in the wake of the historic First Congress of COPWE, is indeed timely and accords well with the revolutionary government's commitment to strengthen mass organizations in line with the objectives of the Revolution.

Moreover, the women and youth of this country, who have all along made solemn pledges towards making COPWE's mission successful, could feel a sense of satisfaction, for it is mainly through the establishment of such associations that their cherished aspirations could best be realized.

The establishment of the nation-wide associations of youth and women is therefore an additional guarantee for expediting the formation of the party of the working people of Ethiopia, which, in turn, would assure full emancipation of Ethiopian women and youth, both of whom had been the unfortunate victims of the discredited feudo-bourgeois regime.

Members of the nation's womenfolk, in particular, who had been subjected to double oppression during the former oppressive system, should find an aspiring impetus from the much-awaited proclamation and be able to utilize their creative potentials to the full, thus contributing to the realization of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

Undeniably, the Ethiopian women have played commendable role during the past years of popular struggle. The proclamation setting up their nationwide association, in effect, attests to the immense sacrifices they made in the struggle against internal and external enemies of the revolution and their dynamic contribution to the nation's socio-economic development. Likewise, to members of the nation's youth, whose history-making role in the bitter struggle against the old order is well known, the proclamation establishing their association provides a source of further inspiration in their resolute struggle to enhance the cause of the working people of Ethiopia.

Although not organized at a national level until now, the members of Ethiopian youth have made, and continue to make, notable contributions towards raising the political consciousness and organizational capacity of the broad masses as well as promoting the aims of the national literacy campaign.

Past revolutionary experiences have proved, beyond any doubt, that mass organizations play a decisive role as was amply demonstrated by the worthwhile contributions of the All Ethiopia Trade Union, the All Ethiopia Peasants Association and others in combatting against external aggression and internal reaction. It was in realization of this fact that the revolutionary government and the broad masses have always expressed the need for organizing the youth and women at kebele, district, provincial and national levels.

The proclamation on the formation of youth and women's associations at national levels is in essence, the result of the revolutionary government's full recognition of their decisive role in the on-going revolutionary process.

Indeed, the proclamation to establish the two associations at the national level represents another step forward in efforts to strengthen mass organizations which serve as a link between COPWE and the working people--the surest approach to facilitate the formation of the working people's party.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

COFFEE EXPORTS GROWING IN PROPORTION TO PRODUCTION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 17 Jul 80 p 8

[Text] Addis Ababa (ENA)--Ethiopia exported in the last two years a total of 169,984 tons of coffee out of 193,844 tons of the product from the Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa coffee centres.

Ethiopia's coffee export to the world market never exceeded 85,000 tons while its production was estimated at only 180,000 tons, according to Comrade Yehualashet Girma, Minister of Coffee and Tea Development and COPWE Central Committee member.

The present bumper harvest which was attributed to the major concern of the Government of the quality, quantity and adequate export quota of the product was noted as highly encouraging. The various measures taken by the Ministry to improve the quality of coffee berries through training coffee growers, planting disease resistant coffee seedlings and others also contributed substantially towards the improvement of coffee production.

It was further disclosed that the total export in 1978-79 was 83,134 tons while in the following year 86,850 tons reached the world market.

The Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development has also encouraged coffee growers by extending coffee processing projects and putting them under their disposal.

Comrade Yehualashet stated that in the world market the price of coffee was quite stable for the nine months while a marginal raise was also seen on the total price of the product, thus raising the foreign exchange earning of the product.

It was stated that at home, consumers could not purchase coffee at the fixed price only because of the discrepancies in the distribution system. It was reiterated that the fluctuation of coffee price has nothing to do with the production. In this respect, it was noted, a reliable distribution system is under study and the prevailing problem regarding coffee will be solved shortly.

The Ministry has called upon administrators of districts, provinces and regions, finance police members, mass organizations, members of the Revolutionary Army and all those who stand for the Revolution to co-operate in curbing illicit trade in coffee.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

MEASURES ADOPTED FOR LONG-TERM COFFEE, TEA DEVELOPMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 20 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Babeka coffee project is to become one of the promising modern state farms that will produce a substantial amount of coffee in the country.

The Babeka state farm which covers 1,000 hectares will be planted with 3,000,000 disease resistant coffee seedlings. Preparations to plant the millions of seedlings have been completed and planting has already started.

Comrade Yehualashet Girma, Minister of Coffee and Tea Development and COPWE Central Committee member expressed optimism that with the present involvement of government agencies, it will not be long when Babeka will be a potential "green gold" producer.

Comrade Yehualashet reported a series of measures taken by the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development in order to boost the production of coffee growers and thereby help develop the national economy.

He said the ministry offers refresher courses through its extension workers to coffee growers. Demonstration plots, publications and films are some of the educational methods used by the extension workers while training the peasants. The minister pointed out that long and short term loans are also provided to coffee growers to be used for their immediate needs and future plans.

He said the ministry has a ten-year plan to train skilled manpower in this field and a study scheme for small and large scale courses to be given both at home and outside the country. Accordingly, the minister disclosed, the ministry has trained during the current Ethiopian calendar year over 100 assistant development 64 development agents, cooperative service staff, field workers and others.

Ethiopians are also sent abroad for refresher courses in coffee farm administration, statistics and technical courses.

Comrade Yehualashet pointed out that equally serious attention is given to tea development projects in Gumaro and Wushwush stations. He said studies and preparations have been undertaken in this field as well.

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

MEDICAL STUDENTS TO CUBA--Santiago de Cuba (PL)--Forty-six Ethiopian students will begin studies here in the Faculty of Medicine in the forthcoming school year. The students have just finished their training at the preparatory faculty for foreign students in this city and their studies of the Spanish language. Among the top students are Tibles Tesfamichael, Zena Estifanos, Sigus Berhe and Teshome Worku. Students from Tanzania, South Africa, Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Guinea Bissau are studying at the Faculty of Medical Sciences of the University of Oriente. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 1]

AIRLINE PILOTS, TECHNICIANS GRADUATED--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The Ethiopian Airlines Aviation Maintenance Technician School and Pilot Training Center yesterday graduated 36 technicians and 25 pilots, the highest number of graduates in the history of the school. Speaking on the occasion Comrade Col. Asrat Teseema, director of the training school noted that such graduation ceremonies provide one with the opportunity to stop and reflect on past achievements, as well as future goals, objectives and aspirations. The director of the training school disclosed that both the Pilot Training and the Aviation Maintenance Schools which have graduated a total of 128 and 611 people respectively have gained a wide recognition in the past ten years for graduating students who have proved to be very competent in their areas of endeavour. As a result of the high quality training offered, both schools have been chosen as multinational schools by the African Civil Aviation Commission (AFCAC) whose favourable interest and confidence in the EAL training establishment have placed greater challenges as well as more responsibilities on the national career, the director of the training school observed. Comrade Col. Asrat further noted that the training centers have contributed positively towards the aim of providing quality training. The syllabus used by the two schools have been accepted as a model for the developing countries by the highest organ in aviation--the International Aviation Organization, he added. Of the 36 technicians and 25 pilots who graduated yesterday 16 are from Zimbabwe and one each from Mali and the Yemen Arab Republic. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 8]

DEFENSE SQUAD PEASANTS GRADUATED--Harar (ENA)--A total of 150 peasants defence squad members drawn from 41 peasants' associations in Sadiou

district of Harar province Monday graduated on completion of a month-long military training and political education. At a ceremony held in Boko town, certificates to the graduates were handed over by Comrade Lt. Col. Seyfu Adesa, Commander of the 20th Army Division. In a similar development, 14 defence squad members drawn from kebele 01 of Denbecha town, in Dega Damot province recently graduated and received certificates and arms on completion of a six-month military training and political education. Certificates and arms to the graduates were handed over by the administrator of the province, Comrade Dagninet Ayalew. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 16 Jul 80 p 5]

'BBC BROADCASTS ATTACKED--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A political commentator writing in yesterday's issue of the official English language daily, THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, castigates the British Broadcasting Service (BBC) for fomenting subversion and tension in the Horn of Africa. The writer points out that BBC's Somali desk is merely an external service of Mogadisho Radio which propagates the concept of "Greater Somalia," an illusion deliberately created by British and Italian colonialists in early 1940s. He notes that through its chauvinist and expansionist agents in London, Somalia had brought the BBC under its effective control. The writer cites the interview of Somalia Foreign Minister Jama Barre, Broadcast on July 9, in which the BBC "interfered in Ethiopia's internal affairs by providing a platform for Barre to speak on behalf of nationalities who are not, by international law, under the jurisdiction of the Mogadisho regime." The writer says: "If the BBC is now becoming a vector of lies, it is merely due to its conversion into an instrument of Somalia's expansionist policy." He notes that it is folly for the BBC to advocate, for instance, the idea of "Greater Mexico" on the grounds that the southern part of the United States of America are Spanish speaking. "Britain must practice what it is preaching by first uniting the Irish nation--or by granting independence to Wales and Scotland." A country has the right to beam Radio broadcast to any nation in the world. "However, the fundamental purpose of such a broadcast cannot be the perpetuation of international subversion and tension," the writer says. He concludes by noting that it is incredible to believe that the British taxpayer which is financing the BBC should be paying the piper while Stad Barre should be calling the tune. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 18 Jul 80 p 3]

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

NEW PATROL BOATS--The Ghana navy has added two new ships to its fleet. The vessels, GNS Gyata and GNS Sibo were commissioned by the Minister of Defense, Mr Riley Poku, at the naval base in Takoradi. The ships were built in West Germany at a total cost of 120 million cedis. In addition they were supplied with ammunition estimated at 50 million cedis. The ships are modern patrol boats equipped with high power anti-aircraft and surface guns. [Summary] [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 29 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

BRIEFS

OIL EXPLORATION--Bissau, 26 Jul (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau will begin drilling for oil at the end of 1981, the director of this West African republic's Oil and Mining Company has said here. The Portuguese Company Atlantic Resources had been given the job of preparing a draft project to be presented to the World Bank, Pio Correia told the Bissau newspaper NO PINTCHA. Official sources said potentially rich oil deposits lay off the country's Atlantic Coast. Part of this zone is however disputed by neighbouring Senegal and Guinea. Mr Correia said companies in Portugal, Spain, France and the United States had been contacted in connection with a survey of deposits. [Text] [AB271145 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 26 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

LIBERIA

NEED TO RESTORE CONFIDENCE IN NEW LEADERSHIP STRESSED

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 22 Jul 80 pp 2, 3

[Editorial]

[Text] In the early part of the year when the mayoral campaign was at its height, two Liberians stood on the sidewalk of a busy street in Monrovia conversing on the trend of things. Of course it was politics. The older man was elated about the politics of the situation in the country while the younger man thought what was going on was not enough.

The older man became annoyed and impatient: "I don't know what you young people want; you say you want democracy and fair play. I think you got it, and that Sawyer boy is giving the establishment hell."

"This is just the problem," said the younger man. "Sawyer, Horton and all that--they are still the same old cloth. The time has come for indigenous names to come to the fore. The time has come for the so-called 'country people' to get in the frontline of politics; that is why all this fuss about property clause removal."

It has been 100 days since the revolution took place in Liberia, but within that period Liberia has gone through a tremendous social change. The indigenous names and personalities are in the fore today and that in itself represents a great revolutionary change which is irreversible-- Head of State Kanyon Doe, Vice Chairman Weh Syen, Speaker Nicholas Podier, Finance Minister Zulu, Local Government Minister Quiah, and Commanding General Thomas Quiwonkpa.

Gone are the Dennises, the Coopers, the Davids, the Greenfields, Woods and such names which made up the pages of the Liberian history books. Today a new era breaks through and out of it will eventually emerge an assimilation of leadership that will make Liberia even greater.

It may sound strange and incredible to some of us--but 133 years and we did not know each other well. An unfortunate incident occurred recently when a soldier arrested a professional public servant. It was an unfortunate situation and apologies had to be made, but the soldier declared: "I am glad these things can happen sometimes, so we can know each other."

Revolutions are not football games, nor birthday parties. Revolution is rough and can leave sour tastes in the mouths of many, but be it as it may, in 100 days we have learned more about one another; learned how to appreciate each other more than in 133 years.

In psychology, assimilation is defined as "the process by which all new experience, when received into consciousness, is modified so as to be incorporated with the results of previous conscious process."

Today we are going through a process of a "new experience" and for some it may be hard and even traumatic, but after 100 days we should reach a point of modification so as to easily incorporate recent events in our lives with the results of previous conscious process, thereby contributing socially towards the building of a New Liberia.

Important in this exercise is the ingredient of confidence. We must restore confidence in our new leadership and those who lead must have confidence in the population.

In order to attain the glory we now seek, love and respect must abound between the governors and the governed. It was Cicero who said that "glory consists of being regarded with affection by one's country, winning praise and respect and love, whereas to be feared and disliked on the other hand is unpleasant, hateful and debilitating and precarious."

One hundred days have come and gone but we have many more hundred days to face; more schools must be built, the economy must be restored and we must push onward to ensure social justice among our people; the slums within our urban areas continue to pose a serious challenge to the improvement of our living standards. Self-sufficiency in food production needs to be tackled with all the urgency, dedication at our command.

As we grow accustomed to the assimilation now demonstrated in the new names in our leadership structure, let us, with equal adaptation to change, humble ourselves, surrender our talents to the building of a New Society which holds greater promise for our children and the future of common patrimony.

CSO: 1403

PRC POLICY TOWARD FOREIGN BUSINESS SET FORTH

Monrovia THE REDEEMER in English 22 Jul 80 pp 1, 8

[Article by Mike T. James]

[Text] Businessmen seeking investment opportunities in Liberia have been assured that PRC government officials are not interested in getting "cuts," shares and positions in their enterprises as was the practice of former government officials.

Government officials would merely seek to ensure that whatever businesses are set up will benefit, rather than exploit, the Liberian people.

The assurance was given last Friday by the PRC Advisor for Labour and Related Ministers, Mr. Moses Duopu.

Speaking at the capitol to a team of foreign businessmen which was in Liberia to assess the country's investment climate, Mr. Duopu decried past government officials who used to have strings attached to investment opportunities.

He noted how those officials demanded shares, positions and "cuts" in businesses before permitting foreign investors to engage in business.

Exploitation

As a result of this practice, foreign investors lost so much money in setting up their businesses that they had to pass on the losses to the Liberian masses in the form of exorbitant prices or extremely low salaries for labour.

Having thus connived with foreign investors in exploiting the masses, the government officials were no longer free to speak out or pass laws against these exploitative practices, Mr. Duopu pointed out.

Mr. Duopu said that unlike the former corrupt government, the PRC was committed to ensure a healthy investment climate in which all well-meaning foreigners as well as local investors would be given full protection to

operate whatever businesses they wanted as long as they operated within the laws of the nation.

In this regard, all efforts would be made to ease the procedure involved in setting up business so as to encourage the formation of business enterprises which would in turn provide job opportunities and other benefits for Liberians.

"All that the PRC will demand of you is fair treatment and good living conditions for your employees, and a strict observance of the laws of this republic," Mr. Duopu asserted.

He said the PRC would uphold an Open Door Policy, but went on to warn that the doors would be kept open not for "mosquitoes, parasites and other pests to come and suck the life-blood of our people, but for well-meaning foreign friends to come and assist our national reconstruction efforts."

Projects

PRC officials present at the meeting included the general secretary of the PRC, Lt-Col Fallah Varney; the chairman for the PRC Committee on Lands and Mines, Captain Henry S. Zuo; PRC Co-Chairman on Labour, Captain Albert Toe; PRC Executive Co-ordinator, Mr D. Karn Karlor; and Captain Sampson, Chairman, PRC Committee on Information.

The officials individually thanked the visiting businessmen for taking the trouble to come and see things for themselves instead of relying on rumours, and assured them that the PRC would do everything in its power to encourage and protect whatever investments they make to help the development of the nation.

Earlier, the visiting businessmen told the officials that they had come to assess possible areas of investment that would benefit all Liberians.

They explained that their intention was not to set up foreign businesses but rather businesses that would be directly owned by Liberians.

Among the projects they envisaged were the establishment of a truly Liberia-owned shipping and airline corporations, and the undertaking of various development projects calculated to uplift the living conditions of the Liberian people, especially in the rural areas.

The businessmen included Mr. J. Nathaniel William, resident manager of the Gedeh Trading, Mining and Construction Company; Mr. Peter Nuamah, a Switzerland-based businessman; Mr. Paul Baltas, a rice specialist and shipping magnate from the United States; Mr. Quirino Brescia, President of the Quirino Construction Company of New York and Mr. Sam S. Walker, executive vice president of the Equatorial Diamond Mining and Trading Corporation.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

OIL DEPOSIT--The results of the first phase of a hydrocarbon study in Liberia was yesterday presented to the government. The study, conducted by Mr J. C. (Perran), an American petroleum consultant, confirmed the presence of some oil in the country. The first phase of the project was financed by the World Bank at the cost of some \$700,000 and it is also estimated that an additional \$4 million will be provided by the World Bank for the second phase of the project. [Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 0625 GMT 18 Jul 80 AB]

OIL PRICE INCREASE--The price of petroleum products in Liberia has been increased. According to Commerce Circular Number Two, the increase in the price of petroleum was necessary in order to maintain the viability of the Liberian Petroleum Company, LPRC, in the light of present crude oil price hikes. The new price structure, which came into effect today, reflects an overall increase of 15 percent per gallon on (?ex-) refinery products except for jet fuel and international ship bunker. The retail price of petroleum would now be \$2.30 per gallon while that of regular would be \$2.20 per gallon. Also kerosene has been increased to \$1.91 per gallon and that of diesel to \$1.91, also per gallon. [Text] [Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 22 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

MADAGASCAR

BRIEFS

INVITED TO CUBA--The head of the national assembly, Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarainjaka, was yesterday extended an invitation to head a delegation of three to four parliamentarians on an official visit to Cuba, probably in September 1980. [Tananarive MADAGASCAR-MATIN in French 3 Jul 80 p 3]

CSO: 4400

PORTUGUESE TECHNICIANS CONTRIBUTE TO TEXTILE PLANT SUCCESS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 pp 3, 9

[Excerpts] In Marracuene, 30 km from the nation's capital, a huge enterprise is forming and taking shape. Known as Riopete, it was designed and created to be devoted to almost all phases of textile manufacture, namely, spinning, dying and weaving, not to ignore, obviously, the so-called support services and those of management.

Were it not for problems with parts (plates) to take care of some electrical failures that are the main reason for the shutdown of nine looms, the production indices would be close to 100 percent of capacity. Even so, the figure is not falling below 80 percent, which, considering some of the difficulties the plant is faced with, is unmistakably a good rate.

Example

Pedro Vieira is a textile engineer with considerable experience in the field. His knowledge ranges from the theory and practice of spinning, dying and weaving to the organization of the entire process, which he himself would summarize as the "production cycle."

Currently, the plant manager of Riopete de Mozambique, he is an employee of Riopete Portuguesa, and is in our country as a contracted cooperant. If his contract had not been extended for a year, he would already be returning to his country. Like Vieira, most of the technicians in the plant sector of Riopete de Mozambique are Portuguese. What prospects are there for an enterprise whose technical staff is predominantly foreign?

Pedro Vieira was quick to answer:

"Graphic Arts is publishing a book which I have compiled from my knowledge, textbooks and other books of mine. The book contains everything I consider useful for a worker who is minimally qualified. We submitted the manuscript for the approval of the National Institute of Books and Records. The evaluation was that this is a good book and should be made available throughout the textile sector."

The book does not pretend to be a comprehensive manual or a textbook for advanced training, but it is a step. In this respect, its author stated:

"We cannot pretend to train engineers here in the plant. Our concern is that all our employees understand and are familiar with the entire process, that they receive training through their day-to-day activity. We are aware that neither I nor the other technicians here can stay forever. We are employees of Riopelle Portuguesa. Our regular life is there and we have to go back. As Mozambican cadres are trained, we will be replaced. But they must be assured of solid training."

The plans for the enterprise include placing the product on the foreign market. Incidentally, when we went to the plant, they were working on some export proposals. There are still some doubts, however.

The doubt consists in the fact that although contacts were initiated some time ago with some countries that had showed an interest in Mozambican textiles, serious steps in this direction have never been carried out.

6362

CSO: 4401

DIFFICULTIES IN FISHING SECTOR TRAINING REPORTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 80 pp 3, 5

[Excerpts] Over 80 machinists and petty officers, trained last year at the Training Center for the Fishing Sector in Maputo, have been put up at inns and hotels in various provinces for over 6 months now, with serious consequences for the government, which has been paying their wages although they are not working. As the director of the training center informed our reporters, one reason for this situation is that most of the fishing fleet of EMPESCA [Mozambican Fishing Enterprise], to which the new naval personnel were assigned, is idle.

In fact, the machinists and petty officers were assigned to EMPESCA in the country's various fishing zones (Beira, Angoche and Quelimane) last October, but no useful employment had been arranged for them.

Only now, nearly 8 months later, are the new personnel being properly distributed. According to the director of the training center, the new machinists and petty officers will be assigned to various fishing firms, particularly the joint enterprises, which are actually in operation.

Now supported by the United Nations through an agreement with the Mozambican government, the Training Center for the Fishing Sector has struggled since the first days of its existence with serious difficulties, some of which involve the placement of the students.

One of the most serious problems is the lack of a training ship to familiarize the students with their future activity, particularly navigation. Moreover, the training school for the future fishing fleet sailors lacks teaching materials, specifically textbooks. To make up for this lack, the center's teachers often resort to texts they have written themselves or have translated from foreign texts which the students have had difficulty in comprehending.

The center also has no working engines (except for a small one, recently acquired and still being broken in) for the practical classes for the machinists.

We learned that the center is very well supplied with technical and electronic equipment. The training ship problem will be resolved shortly with the acquisition of an appropriate unit. The first ship is expected within a few months, and the center plans to purchase another ship in the future for the same purpose.

BRIEFS

DPRK FESTIVITIES--Under the auspices of the Organization of Mozambican Youth [OJM], a rally was held yesterday afternoon in solidarity with the Korean Youth and Students. Attending the rally, which took place in the "8 March" Center in Maputo, were the secretary general of the OJM and the ambassador of the DPRK. The gathering lasted until evening, and included various cultural performances, songs, dances and poetry of Mozambique and Korea, and a showing of a film entitled "North American Imperialist Maneuvers In Korea." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jun 80 p 3] 6362

CLEMENCY MEASURES ANNOUNCED--Beira (Bureau)--Another group of 94 counter-revolutionaries have come under the clemency policy of the FRELIMO Party and Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The act, which came on 25 June, the fifth anniversary of national independence, took place in the district seat of Gorongosa and was presided over by the administrator of that area of Sofala Province. According to reports, the individuals had taken part, voluntarily or involuntarily, in acts of destruction of public property, specifically that of communal villages, consumer and producer cooperatives, and People's Stores, as well as various equipment of strategic importance for our development. In his address, the administrator of Gorongosa District noted that in many cases these individuals had been seduced by the enemy with promises of the "good life, of one day becoming important people." He stressed that many of them were unaware of the reason for the destruction of public property. The 94 individuals were to undergo a reeducation process, for their subsequent integration in Mozambican society. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 30 Jun 80 p 3] 6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

IRON MINING PROJECT--The cabinet meeting held yesterday under the chairmanship of the president of the republic was devoted to examining the Faleme iron mining project. The meeting has decided to devote the coming months to the drawing up of necessary feasibility studies and to optimizing the project. Overall investment prior to the project is evaluated at 215 billion CFA. The project includes the creation of a mining center with social facilities which will provide 1,800 people with jobs; the construction of a railroad which will create 1,500 jobs and the building of a port which will create 350 more jobs. All this amounts to roughly 3,950 new jobs from now to 1987-1990. [Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 25 Jul 80 p 1 AB]

CSO: 4400

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

RICE CULTIVATION--Last year the Sierra Leonean rice growing authority cultivated 3,200 acres of land and produced 700 tons of rice which was increased to 5,400 acreage this year with an expected yield of about 1,200 tons. The projected acreage for cultivation next year is put at 7,600 acres. This was revealed by a delegation of directors and members of the authority who called on President Stevens yesterday. [Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 18 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4420

REPORT ON THREATS FACING NATION

LD051039 Paris LE MONDE in French 5 Aug 80 pp 1, 5

[Part 1 of Philippe Decraene dispatch: "Sound of Boots in Somalia. I--Call To Arms"]

[Excerpts] Hargeisa--Hargeisa, the second most important city in Somalia and capital of former British Somaliland, lives in expectation of an attack and is preparing for it.

Air attacks are frequent and pose a permanent threat to every Somali city. So far only Mogadishu, which is probably too far from Ethiopian bases and whose sound antiaircraft defenses are well-known, has been spared from their particular type of psychological action carried out by a neighbor which is behaving like a hereditary enemy.

The reason why the Soviets want to destabilize Somalia is, the head of state explained, "because they want to install a regime loyal to them in Mogadishu, like Mengistu's regime in Addis Ababa, and to unite the whole eastern Horn of Africa under their protection, including Djibouti and the Yemen. In so doing Soviet diplomacy intends to realize on a larger scale the old Italian imperial dream of a great eastern Africa."

Near Hargeisa most of the troops and most of the equipment have been transferred to the border. Fortifications are being dug near the city, where the authorities are trying to keep the population in a state of permanent mobilization. Division Gen Mohammed Yusuf Salaan, one of the two deputy defense ministers, who commands the troops stationed in the north and is regarded as one of the most important men in the regime, has been installed in Hargeisa for 6 months. He told us calmly: "There is a very big concentration of Ethiopian ground forces in the northern Ogaden between the cities of Djijiga and Dire-Daoua. Six divisions are massed there, one of which is fully mechanized. Two of these divisions arrived recently from Eritrea...."

Questioned on the imminence of an Ethiopian offensive against Somalia, the general replied: "Everything depends on the Soviets' innermost intentions and their objectives. For it is they who will decide what should be done...."

this officer, trained in Italian military academies, took this opportunity to express his feelings, shared by most of his colleagues and the majority of Somali leaders, on the behavior of the former Soviet ally with which Mogadishu broke in November 1977: "The Soviets wanted to make us into new Cubans. Having sold us weapons for which we paid they wanted to tell us against whom and in what circumstances to use them...."

Some 3 years ago this Soviet arsenal made the Somali Army one of the best equipped on the continent and the strongest in the region. Today there seems to be virtually nothing usable left of this equipment, which ranges from MiG-15, MiG-17, MiG-19 and MiG-21 aircraft to Ilyushins and Antonovs and includes heavy artillery and T-34, T-54 battle tanks. The departure of the Soviet maintenance staff and instructors, lack of spare parts and lack of maintenance work has virtually destroyed this potential.

A senior Italian officer on a technical aid mission confirmed to us: "The tanks and aircraft bought from the Russians at exorbitant prices are now out of service. The aircraft need tires above all and also spare parts. At one time there was talk of the Egyptians supplying some of these parts but the project was never realized. Furthermore the Egyptian Air Force has Antonov-12 aircraft while Somalia bought only Antonov-24 and Antonov-26 aircraft...."

Only Western-made transport equipment is seen on the roads. The army service corps has been reequipped with Fiat trucks and an Italian diplomat in Mogadishu confirmed to us that Fiat has increased its turnover in Somalia fivefold in 3 years. The depots in Mogadishu and the main cities and the former Soviet installations in Berbera constitute vast graveyards for Soviet-made machines and vehicles. Only three light ships equipped with guns and missile launchers, stationed in Berbera, seem to have survived the destruction.

This situation explains why Mogadishu is once more seeking arms suppliers. The reputation which France has acquired in this sphere, especially in Africa and the Middle East, and the normalization of Franco-Somali relations since the proclamation of Djibouti's independence explain why Somalia has recently turned to Paris with the aim of reequipping its forces. General Salaan, who has made two visits to France, visited Le Bourget's aeronautics exhibition and attended various arms exhibitions in the southwest and the Paris region, told us: "France is prepared to sell us arms and we want to buy from France. However, we must find funds because France's attitude is purely commercial, which we feel is fair...."

Operating either from Nairobi where they have permanent representatives, or from France, the aerospace company's commercial travellers make frequent visits to Mogadishu. Members of the aviation and helicopter divisions are particularly active but Somalia does not have the money needed to rebuild its fighter aircraft and transport fleet. Tempted by aircraft, the Somalis recently made do with buying two Boeing-707s which had been scrapped

by the Malaysian Airlines and which Lufthansa technical aid staff have just overhauled for them. Plans to buy Transall aircraft have also failed since this aircraft is dearer than its U.S. rival.

The West's Wait-and-See Attitude

Mogadishu is worried about the wait-and-see attitude adopted by the Western powers which, since the break between Somali and the Soviet Union in 1977, have not responded as much as hoped to Somali advances. "The West's indifference surprises us more than it disappoints us," President Siad Barre said and he asked: "How can the West remain so credulous in face of the Soviets who make promises they have no intention of keeping and who, here as in Iran or Afghanistan, are preparing to present them with a fait accompli"?

"Only France has made a sound assessment of the Soviet threat," government circles reiterate, supporting [French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs] Mr Stirn's plan to convene a conference of Horn of Africa states. President Siad Barre, who was precise on this point, maintained: "France is the only country to show vigilance, to put forward interesting suggestions. It can mobilize the Arab leaders and should do so...."

More than 30 months after the Soviet withdrawal from Berbera there is still no agreement between the Americans and Somalis on the use of these installations. It is true that the Somalis are demanding a sum of \$2 billion while their partners are only offering \$40 million. In actual fact this interminable bartering conceals the U.S. repugnance at undertaking anything which might help destabilize the region and which, in the short-term, might jeopardize the chances of a possible rapprochement with Ethiopia. In some U.S. political circles there are fears that taking up position in Berbera might create serious additional elements of tension with Moscow and that showing too open an interest in Somalia might incite the Ethiopian junta to turn its back on the West once and for all.

At present the Americans are merely supplying technical aid. For reasons which are partly structural and partly due to temporary additional difficulties, the Somali economy remains totally nonexistent 20 years after the proclamation of independence.

(SO: 4400

UPPER VOLTA

BRIEFS

CHINA AGREEMENT--An agreement was signed between our country and the People's Republic of China yesterday at the offices of the Ministry of Public Health. The agreement covers a period of 2 years and is renewable. Under it a Chinese medical team will be sent to our country and it will be based at the Kourdougou Public Health Center. [Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 25 Jul 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

'TIMES' COMMENT ON SHAH'S DEATH, U.S. 'APOLOGY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE will be copious tears of grief among a handful of people at the death of P.za Mohammed Pahlavi, who died in Cairo yesterday.

Among them will be the last person to give him exile, Anwar Sadat, the president of Egypt. Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, will be another.

Ironically, the ex-Shah will probably be mourned more by foreigners than by the people over whom he ruled with such unparalleled cruelty, the Iranians.

In the United States, the number of people who had become involved with him before he was virtually overthrown last year, must run into thousands.

The rest of the world, including Zambia, will probably not want to get involved too much with his death; there will

be more concern over the fate of 52 American hostages held in Teheran.

Officially, the Islamic revolutionary government effectively headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, has put a damper on all hopes that the ex-Shah's death would change the situation.

The Iranians want the US to apologise for its ~~collusion~~ ^{involvement} in the murderous rule of the late monarch. Until the presidential elections in November, Mr Carter is unlikely to accede to this demand.

His election prospects have already been hit by "Billygate", his brother's connections with Libya and the conduct of his attorney-general in the whole matter.

There is also the business of his nephew being found with marijuana in

his car, which he is alleged to have been driving while intoxicated.

An apology to the Iranians is probably the last thing he needs to boost his chances of beating Ronald Reagan. So the ex-Shah's death will not affect the fate of the hostages.

There is always a chance, of course, that all the remaining hostages will suffer from multiple sclerosis, in which case they may be released on humanitarian grounds. But nobody but a dunce would bank on that.

The ex-Shah's death, for the world at large, must bring to mind the never-ending contest for power between the

United States and the Soviet Union. The ex-monarch was America's man in the Middle East.

In the aftermath of his ouster, things have not settled down in Iran. Both the Soviet Union and the US are watching keenly for any signs that Khomeini is moving to their side.

Unfortunately, that religious fanatic is not doing anything according to the book. He is not a very lovable character by any standards, but he has them stumped.

Pahlavi never embraced non-alignment. All Third World countries who eschew non-alignment are bound to suffer from superpower jitters.

ZCTU, COTU POLITICS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 80 p 7

[Article by Batu Simoko: "Is ZCTU Doing the Right Thing This Time?"]

[Cont.]

THE strange act has been performed. The Zambia Congress of Trade Unions and employers through the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce — are now speaking the same language.

"Comrades" would probably shout that exploitative capitalism has taken charge of the national trade union movement, at least on this issue. But we should look at the development in a much more sober way.

What the two organisations have done is to appeal to the Government to scale down on the nationalisation of private companies and to reduce tax on company profits. For a start, revolutionary theory states that every profit is unpaid labour: so we are faced with contradiction. But what did the two organisations really say?

Chairman of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce Mr Jas Watson is reported to have said: "Unless the Government slows down or temporarily halts nationalisation, there can never be any meaningful investment in the country."

Against the background of what private industries have been doing to the country's economy even before the introduction of nationalisation, this statement would baffle all those who lay claims to revolutionary theory.

But Mr Watson was merely supporting the resolutions of a ZCTU symposium on trade unions and national development" held in Livingstone recently.

According to ZCTU assistant secretary, Mr John Sichone, who released the resolutions, "considering that nationalised industries whose performance is generally poor, form the larger part, the symposium

resolved that this be scaled down and, instead, investment by the private sector be encouraged."

This, of course, presupposes that Zambia's economic growth will depend on a massive injection of foreign capital into the private sector which will in turn be influenced by the extent of nationalisation.

The resolutions stated further that: "The Government should, as a matter of urgency, review the tax system in Zambia with a view to reducing some rates, while at the same time abolishing other taxes altogether to provide for easier recruitment of trained manpower to serve the country and to provide incentives for investment."

Determine

One is bound to ask. Will the revolutionary policies of the Government govern the production patterns and profitability of companies, or will the production patterns determine the revolutionary policies?

If that is a vague question, let it be clarified by two conflicting theories on the same subject. One is that what is good for the revolution should be good for production. This is held by revolutionary governments in their fight against transnational capitalism.

The other is that what is good for production should be good for the revolution. This is the defence of transnational capitalism in their

fight to control Third World economies.

What the ZCTU and the employers are saying is that capitalist production patterns should determine the course of Zambia's economic revolution.

But even more than that serious questions are being raised. To what extent has the country's taxation rates affected private investment in the economy? What are the real causes of the economic malaise of the country?

In his rather elaborate report on the economic problems of the country Professor Hubert Turner identifies five main causes of the slump:

"There are many factors in this failure of Zambian industry to overcome its productivity difficulties, apart from the shortages. Five which we think important are, firstly, a lack of incentive to enterprises, managements, and workers in the pricing and payment systems; secondly, a certain confusion of responsibility for management in the industrial relations system; thirdly, deficiencies in the quality of a proportion of managers and supervisors themselves; fourthly, obstacles to good management and work in the administrative system, and external interference in the conduct of enterprises."

The Turner report cites the fifth cause as the "rapid growth of a bureaucratic superstructure which has to be supported by the pro-

ductive sectors of the economy".

Accept

His observations on the lack of incentives and the bureaucratisation of the economy are relevant to the present analysis.

It is universally accepted that the motive of foreign investors is to make money. As the American department of commerce has explained, "in a more general sense, the fundamental force compelling corporations to invest abroad is the quest for profit. The aim is to reach an optimum return on capital within a reasonable period with a reasonable differential for the risks involved in foreign operations".

This granted, what the ZCTU and employers do not seem to accept is that a decent ratio between the profits taken out of the country and those ploughed back into the nation's development should be maintained.

With a bit of charity it can be said that perhaps the ZCTU does not have the full facts of what transnational corporations have been doing to the Zambian economy.

In 1970 alone the country's industries produced K620 million investable surplus, of which two thirds was collected by the treasury as taxes. This means that about K200 million was left in the private sector.

Nationalistic feelings and revolutionary demands would have it that this money, or the majority of it, be used to expand the companies to create more employment and increase the availability of commodities.

Available data from the central statistical office--and available to everybody, including the ZCTU--shows that most of this money was shipped out of the country by the transnational corporations.

in this way between 1968 and 1977 at least K615.7 million was externalized in profits, contract salaries, gratuities and emigrants' transfers. But perhaps this is not clear until it is measured against the amount of money brought in by investors into the country.

In 1968 alone, for instance, total capital inflow into the country was only K19.6 million. But during the same year the amount of money which was externalised in profits and other perks was K108.7 million.

The significance of this outflow of investable surplus should not be underestimated.

Retained

As one commentator has said, "the outflow of K203 million in 1971 alone exceeded the net 1971 group assets of Indeco by about K58 million. In other words, if those funds could have been retained and reinvested in Zambia, it would have been possible to more than double the size of Zambia's parastatal industrial sector outside the copper mines."

The argument, therefore, that the growing unemployment is caused by the inability of the industries to expand because of liquidity problems, falls away. The companies do make profit but they ship the money out of the country back to their parent companies abroad.

It is argued further that, "it is sometimes said that, if the Government introduces stringent exchange controls or raises tax, it is likely to scare away potential investors."

"Available data suggests, however, that little capital was attracted by Zambia's relaxed exchange control regulations and taxes before the Mulungushi tax and nationalisation reforms."

One would argue that the problem of capital shortage is not so much one of attracting foreign investment as it is one of keeping and effectively utilising the

abundant investable surplus produced in the country.

But these transnational corporations came here for profits and they must ship their profits back home, so the argument goes. That is also the problem of multinational capitalism all over the world.

In 1978 alone, for instance, United States firms brought back to America nine times as much money as they had invested all over the Third World in that year. Between 1970 and 1977 the United States capital transfer from poor nations rose from K2.3 billion to K5.5 billion.

In Nigeria where 17 per cent of the manufacturing industry is controlled by transnational corporations the United States alone is transferring K280 million each year from the country in profits and other contractual remittances.

The total amounts of profits shipped off African countries between 1969 and 1975 was K12 billion. But during the same period capital investment by private foreign firms amounted to more than K6.6 billion.

The problem, quite clearly, is not one of lack of funds to expand. It is one of to what extent the transnational corporations will be charitable towards the host, poor countries they have been milking since the devil

discovered the Third World.

The Zambian mines are a clear example of how transnational companies want to enrich their mother countries even if it means the deaths of peoples from which the wealth originates.

When the State acquired 51 per cent shares in the mines one aim was to induce them to invest more in the industry, particularly through tax concessions. According to the acquisition agreement tax would not be levied as a flat rate on exports, but would be linked to profits.

Further to this the mine companies were allowed to deduct 100 per cent depreciation for new investments from profits before tax so that in the end they received incentives which should have made their position as comfortable as any well meaning capitalist would want. But what happened?

Instead they instituted a policy of borrowing heavily from foreign financiers while at the same time externalising all their profits back to their headquarters. They also shipped out of the country all their compensation for the 51 per cent shares which the Government bought.

Where then is the argument that tax incentives would restore confidence in would-be investors in the economy?

Even more, the mining companies accepted credit terms from foreign banks which were, in the case of two loans borrowed in 1973 for K95 million one-and-a-half per cent above the world market rate, and six months later this rate was increased to 1.3 per cent — well above what any commercial undertaking should accept.

But this move by transnational corporations to increase the indebtedness of the poor nations is common throughout the Third World, and it underlines their tactic that the more foreign debt they create for the developing nations the tighter will remain their control over their economies.

Thus, the Third World is now more indebted to the developed nations than ever before. Whereas in 1975 short and long term debts owed by Third World nations were only K8.7 billion, today this figure has risen to over K310 billion.

And the United Nations Conference on Trade and

Development (UNCTAD) last year reported that developing nations were now spending 25 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings paying back these soaring debts.

The aim of private investors throughout the world, including Zambia, is therefore clearly to exert maximum influence in return for minimum investments.

Against this background, one is bound to ask: Is the trade union movement in this country really convinced that private industries are the answer to whatever they want for their workers?

Is the problem facing this country that of the parastatal sector outgrowing the private industry, especially vis-a-vis productivity, creation of employment and more wages for workers?

Is the Zambia Congress of Trade Unions riding the right horse by siding with employers on the question of tax incentives and nationalisation, particularly in view of the private companies' large shipments of profits abroad?

ZIMCO HITS CHAFWA FOR DEZAMBIANIZATION CHARGE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMCO executive director for corporate planning Mr Ignatius Muchangwe, has attacked Labour and Social Services Minister of State, Mr John Chafwa, for accusing foreign banks of de-Zambianisation and employing expatriate rejects.

Addressing guests at a cocktail party held by Zambia National Commercial Bank to mark its financial year ending March 1980, Mr Muchangwe said the word "Zambianisation" had been misunderstood by some people.

"You all know what I am talking about. We need a new definition for this word because it seems some people have misunderstood its meaning," he told the guests who included senior staff of Standard, Grindlays and Barclays — which the minister attacked.

He said there was no de-Zambianisation and banks were not going to kick out expatriates just for the sake of Zambianisation. All foreign banks had a number of local people holding senior posts.

Mr Muchangwe said it was possible there was misinformation on the issue and appealed to leaders to get full and correct reports before making such statements.

Last Friday, Mr Chafwa who is chairman of the Zambianisation committee, claimed that there were enough qualified Zambians to take over senior posts now being held by expatriates in

foreign commercial banks.

He said the banks were being used as dumping grounds of expatriate rejects because it was easy to get work permits in Zambia.

The minister accused the banks of frustrating Zambians whom he claimed had done well in their training both locally and abroad by giving them expatriate failures as supervisors. He ordered the banks to submit to him by today reasons why they had allegedly been de-Zambianising posts.

Meanwhile, the three commercial banks are preparing their replies to Mr Chafwa.

Standard Bank Zambia Limited executive director Mr John Gait said yesterday that a reply would be given to the person involved today.

Earlier, Mr Muchangwe informed the guests that Zambia National Commercial Bank made a profit of K8.4 million during the year ending March 31, 1980.

He said this was 64 per cent more than the last financial year when the bank made K5,134,310. He commended ZNCB staff for a job well done, despite the economic difficulties.

NEW ZIMCO CONDITIONS OF SERVICE ANNOUNCED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZIMCO has put all parastatal companies on an "economic footing" in which the operative emphasis will be profitability, managerial efficiency and high productivity.

According to new Zimco conditions of service, the parastatal companies should prepare themselves for an expected economic upsurge following the improved political situation in Southern Africa.

Under the controversial new conditions of service — which have already caused the resignation of several general managers — salaries for some senior executives had either been increased or reduced, depending on profitability.

But in his guidelines to the new measures, Zimco executive director for corporate planning Mr Ignatius Muchangwe says:

Introduced

"The conditions of service and salary structure have been introduced to attract and retain the right calibre of employees to achieve the highest standards of business management."

Mr Muchangwe adds: "The new conditions have been introduced at a time when, because of the changing political situation in Southern Africa, the entire business community is focussing its attention on the economic opportunities that lie ahead in this region."

According to the document signed by Mr Muchangwe all parastatal chief executives had been instructed to "prevent any abuse" of the new conditions.

The new conditions were worked out by a consultant from the British Executive Service Overseas.

REUNIFICATION OF NORTH, SOUTH KOREA BACKED

Chona Pledge

Times of Zambia in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

PARTY Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona yesterday pledged Zambia's support for the reunification of North and South Korea.

He assured visiting North Korean Vice-Prime Minister Mr Ho Dam that it was Zambia's policy to support the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mr Chona said greater support must be given to SWAPO which was fighting for the liberation of Namibia now that Zimbabwe was independent.

Zambians were happy to have the Koreans in the country soon after President Kaunda's visit to North Korea.

Earlier chairman of the Political and Legal Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga bitterly attacked the regime in South Korea.

"The people of Zambia stand with you to crush imperialism and we are with you on the issue of reunification.

"We shall continue to support the Korean people so as to extend freedom boundaries to cover the entire country of Korea," he said.

Mr Kamanga thanked Koreans for their support to the liberation movements in Southern Africa.

"We have achieved independence in Zimbabwe but we still have to fight against imperialism, colonialism and fascism in Namibia and South Africa.

"We appeal for support so that we can remove racists in Namibia and apartheid in South Africa," he said.

Mr Ho, who is Minister of Foreign Affairs, said the friendship between Zambia and North Korea was based on firm ties.

He praised the success of Zambia under the leadership of President Kaunda.

"With the active endeavour and contribution given by President Kaunda and the people of Zambia, Zimbabwe is now free and South Africa is on the verge of liberation.

"The way is not far for the complete liberation of the whole Africa," he said.

And Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo speaking in his office when the delegation called on him said Zambia attached great importance to the visit since it was important in cementing bilateral relations.

Zambia admired Comrade Kim Il Sung and the people of Korea. Those who had had visited Korea told wonderful stories of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his people.

Mr Ho said it was an honour to pay a visit to Zambia.

President Kaunda arrived back in Lusaka from Botswana, where he went to attend the funeral of President Sir Seretse Khama, yesterday.

Dr Kaunda, who was accompanied by Central Committee Member Mr Elijah Mudenda, and Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Wilson Chakulwa, was met on arrival at Lusaka International Airport by Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona, Prime Minister Mr Daniel Lisulo,

Chairman of Defence and Security Committee, Mr Grey Zulu, and several Party and Government officials.

Later, Dr Kaunda, held talks at State House with visiting North Korean Vice-Prime Minister Mr Ho Dam on bilateral issues between Zambia and Korea and the global political situation.

The President said that to Zambia, it was painful to see that Korea was divided by outside forces.

Zambia, he said, supported efforts for the reunification of North and South Korea because on a matter of principle the people of one country should not be divided by outsiders.

Mr Ho, conveyed greetings to Dr Kaunda from President Kim Il Sung.

The German Democratic Republic (GDR) has pledged its continued support for those still fighting colonialism, imperialism, apartheid and exploitation of man by man.

The pledge was given in Livingstone yesterday by the vice-president of that country's Socialist Unity Party, Mr Alois Pischik, who is leading a delegation to Zambia.

At the United Nations, Zambia's representative Mr Paul Lusaka yesterday called for the United States government intervention and participation in resolving problems in Southern Africa.

Mr Lusaka also asked America to support the people of Western Sahara, in their legitimate demands for self-determination.

Zulu Statements

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[rest]

THE deferring of the reunification of North and South Korea by the puppet South Korean regime is posing a threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula, chairman of the Defence and Security Sub-Committee of the Central Committee Mr Grey Zulu said last night.

Mr Zulu said that Zambia had followed with admiration efforts for the reunification of the two Koreas, by the people of North Korea.

He was speaking at a dinner he hosted for the visiting North Korean Vice-Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister, Ho Dam.

Mr Zulu told guests that Zambia was aware of the external pressures which continued to obstruct North Korea's attempts to reunite the two countries, and that despite the obstacles, the people of Korea would be reunited.

"The entire progressive international community supports your legitimate cause. Zambia is unequivocal on this issue. We earnestly believe that until the imperialism relents its tentacles, the puppet regime in the south will continue to procrastinate in bringing about reunification."

"While the status quo lasts, peace in that region of Asia

will continue to be endangered due to super-power rivalry."

He said Zambia was confident that the people of Korea, who have been yearning for reunification for a long time, would be emancipated eventually.

He paid tribute to North Korea's support to the liberation struggle for Zimbabwe, adding that the fight for freedom in Southern Africa by the oppressed people was not yet over.

"With your continued support and that of all peace loving countries, our oppressed brothers and sisters in Namibia and South Africa must triumph," he said.

INTEGRATED LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION PLANNED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

(Text)

THE Integrated Local Government Administration Bill will be published next week, Minister of State for Decentralisation, Mr Fitzpatrick Chuula, announced on Saturday night.

Mr Chuula said the Bill, which has been eagerly awaited in local government circles, would be presented to Parliament when it resumes sitting tomorrow.

Mr Chuula was speaking at the Institute of Local Government Administrators' reception at a Lusaka hotel where he presented certificates and prizes to successful candidates in the institute's examinations.

He said the proposed system would not be an experiment, but a durable feature in the Party's policy of decentralisation because it was based on sound principles.

The minister said the new system would relieve conflicts between civic leaders and politicians and would reduce duplication of duties and harmonise the development of the country.

Fears that the proposed system would not be in the interest of the country were

unjustified because the Party would not introduce a system which was not in the interest of the nation.

Mr Chuula said these fears were similar to those expressed when the one party system was about to be introduced.

Contrary to the expectations of sceptics, the minister said, the one party system maximised the country's democracy and brought more peace.

"Instead of burning each other's houses because of belonging to different political parties, we are now concentrating our efforts in developing the country," Mr Chuula said.

Those who needed more information on the new system should read President Kaunda's book on Humanism and a Guide to its Implementation Part II and other publications available from the Government Printers.

The minister advised local government leaders to read the publications as fears of the new system were enhanced by suspicions and the remarks of people with "closed minds".

Welcomed

Earlier, chairman of the Local Government Institute

of Administrators, Mr Stephen Mushinge, said his organisation welcomed the new system but would like to have more information on it.

He asked the Government to release the details of the new arrangement soon so that the institute could revise its syllabus in accordance with the system.

And the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU) wants more information on how the new system would be implemented and how its members would fit in it.

ZULAWU said it did not oppose the system, but merely wanted to have more details.

Meanwhile, the second session of the fourth National Assembly opening tomorrow will be so short that many Bills already lined up for debate will not get a chance to be tabled. Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General, Mr Frederick Chomba, said yesterday.

The minister said the Local Government Administration Bill, aimed at transferring political, social and economic power "back to the people", would certainly come up. — ZANA.

THOUSANDS OF NAMBOARD WORKERS TO LOSE JOBS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Article by Dennis Kapata]

[Text]

SEVERAL thousand Namboard workers across the country will lose employment during the company's re-organisation which entails a take-over of almost all its operations by cooperative unions, highly-placed Government sources disclosed in Lusaka yesterday.

It was not yet immediately known when the proposed re-organisation, already approved by the Cabinet, would be effected.

But the director of marketing and cooperatives, Mr Edmoi Mughandila, last month said that a strategy to takeover the bulk of agricultural functions from Namboard by cooperative unions would be mapped out during the third national cooperative conference to be held next month.

President Kaunda said when launching the multi-million Kwacha "Operation Food Production" last May that Namboard's activities would be reduced to the barest minimum to enable the organisation to make profits.

Confirming the impending redundancies, Government sources revealed that the company would give up all its operations in the provinces and districts.

Namboard would only retain a few depots on the line of rail, particularly those that had stores like Monze, Lusaka, Chisamba, Ndola, Kitwe and Chambishi for distribution purposes, the sources said.

The sources added that the takeover of Namboard functions would result in a drastic reduction of staff at the company's headquarters in Lusaka while no worker would be retained at provincial and district offices and depots.

After the re-organisation, a job evaluation of the remaining relatively small office in Lusaka would be carried out, the sources said.

Fears

Namboard workers are said to be in the grip of redundancy fears, heightened by Cabinet's reported refusal to convert them to the new controversial Zimco salary scales and conditions of service until the re-organisation has been completed.

It has also been reliably learnt that cooperative unions are reluctant to absorb any of the Namboard workers.

It was not immediately established how many workers are employed by Namboard, but with expansion since 1977, Namboard's work force is estimated to number 10,000 employees.

Last month, former minister of Agriculture and Water Development, Mr Alexander Chikwanda said the Government subsidy to Namboard would shoot up from K75 million in this year's budget estimates to

about K100 million.

Mr Chikwanda said Namboard's worsening bite into the treasury would be caused by the rising costs of importing food and agricultural requisites. Out of the K100 million operational expenditure, at least K16 million would be in salaries.

The Minister of Finance, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, in his Budget speech six months ago, said that Namboard was depleting the Government treasury and added that there was a need for a radical re-organisation.

Namboard's spiralling expenditure is expected to be reduced by the takeover of its functions by cooperative unions.

Namboard is one of the parastatal organisations with a long record of losses. Mr Musokotwane said that Parliament approved subsidies totalling K41 million for losses incurred by the company during 1977 and 1978.

PARTY TO ESTABLISH IDEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE Party is to establish ideological schools in all districts to intensify political education among the masses, Kitwe governor Mr Joseph Musonda said yesterday.

Mr Musonda, who was answering a question from leader of the German Democratic delegation Mr Alois Spisnik on how ordinary Party members were educated in ideology, said plans were afoot to establish ideological schools.

And member of the Central Committee Mr Bautis Kapulu who is accompanying the delegation which is touring the country, said the Party had already started to train political instructors as a first step to the political education programme.

Mr Kapulu, who was speaking when the delegation visited the regional office, said the Party was implementing a decision which was made in 1974 to intensify political education and that an ideological syllabus had already been approved.

The delegation was informed that the first group of political instructors was

working at the various high institutions of learning.

Meanwhile, Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Shadreck Soko has said that the introduction of the one Party State in Zambia eight years ago stamped out many political problems which affected the nation.

Speaking to the GDR delegation in his office, Mr Soko said there were no political problems in the country as was the case during the multi-party system.

He said that during the colonial era some people thought that apart from producing copper, the Copperbelt Province was good for nothing else. "But this has been proved to the contrary because of the large amount of agricultural produce the area is growing."

Two State farms of 20,000 hectares each had been earmarked for development at Kamfimbilo and Munkumpu areas in Ndola Rural.

He said the country would need help from friends like the GDR in implementing the food programme which pro-

vides for the establishment of two State farms in all the nine provinces.

When the delegation later called on mayor, Mr Julius Sakala in his parlour, Mr Pisnik said Zambian farmers would benefit much by visiting his country which has had an agricultural specialised programme since 1972.

He said this when Mr Sakala said his council was running a farm with problems because of lack of professional advice.

In the delegation is Mr Fritz Dallmann, an expert in agriculture.

Mr Pisnik invited Ndola council to send officers on a study tour of that country's agricultural projects.

The delegation visited the Party regional headquarters in Ndola before leaving for Kitwe where members would visit mining industry installations at NCCM's Rokana division.

Member of the Central Committee at Freedom House Mr Bautis Kapulu is accompanying the delegation. —Times Reporter/Zana.

SOLUTION TO INFLATION DETAILED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 25 Jul 80 p 1

(Text)

SPECIAL assistant to the President for economic affairs Mr Dominic Mulaisho has called for removal of trade barriers in the world if the present economic problems are to be solved.

Speaking at a Lusaka Rotary Club luncheon yesterday, Mr Mulaisho said if every country was going to look inward, the problem of inflation would continue.

He said tariff barriers must be removed throughout the world and that each country should discontinue looking only after its internal interests in order to get rid of inflation.

Mr Mulaisho warned that developing countries should not expect relief from the industrial world because doing so would be a mistake.

Instead developing nations should manage their own economies more efficiently than ever before.

Mr Mulaisho said: "Unless we seek to exploit every opportunity we are going to be in more serious economic troubles because there are no alternatives."

In the developing world, every country was busy cutting back on its expenditure, as a way of reducing inflation, he said.

He said the next special session of the United Nations next month was going to discuss recommendations made by a group of economists, including himself, which met in London recently, and to consider the "Brandt report", on proposed solutions to the current economic problems in the world.

Mr Mulaisho warned that the world was on the brink of a major economic recession which could be worse than in the mid-seventies.

Since the inflation which started with petrol rationing, the economic situation had not picked up.

Increased

Since 1973 when the Arab oil producing countries increased the price of their oil, there had been cuts in imports from the industrialised world, Mr Mulaisho said.

He said the oil sheiks had however realised that high oil prices had created cut-backs on imports resulting in mass unemployment even in their own countries.

Answering a question on what Zambia was doing about the reduction in oil consumption, Mr Mulaisho said Zimco was at present looking into a possibility of extracting oil from 35,000 tonnes of molasses in an effort to reduce the bill.

He said that it was being considered to substitute natural gas with methane like in other countries.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF NCSR REPORTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text]

THE National Council for Scientific Research has poured substantial investment in the development of infrastructure for a sound national science base, Prime Minister Mr **DANIEL LISULO** informed Parliament yesterday.

The Prime Minister was answering Kasama MP **Mr Frederick Walinkonde**, who wanted to know the number of scientific discoveries and inventions made by the council between 1970 and last year, the costs of the discoveries and the production costs if the inventions were applied on a commercial scale.

Mr Lisulo said that the NCSR had made several discoveries in food technology research in which a number of processes had been found.

"These include fruit concentrates, carbonated drinks, wines, jams, tomato ketchup, protein-rich biscuits for children, protein-rich weaning foods and many others," he said.

Mango juice

Some of the processes were being commercialised, and he gave an example of Zambia Horticultural Products Limited, which was producing mango juice now being sold on the market.

The Prime Minister said that in the field of ceramic items, various clay deposits had been evaluated for production of tiles, tableware, blackboard chalk and electric insulators.

Discoveries had been made in animal productivity and pest research whose results were passed on to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development.

Minister of State for Mines, **Mr Fabian Kalimaposo**, answering Mr Walinkonde who had asked if there were any immediate plans to extract fuel from other resources to

beat the rising costs of petrol-
eum, said the ministry had no
such plans.

Asked by Mr. Mthembu Ma-
hayi, (Kalegway) on the per-
centage deposits of minerals
in North Western Province, he
said there were 36 million
tonnes of copper ore deposits
of 2.25 per cent copper con-
tent.

Speaker of the National
Assembly Mr. Robinson
Nabulyato yesterday an-
nounced members of the new
Parliamentary sessional
committee on foreign affairs.

They are Mr. Saul Chipwaya
(Chisamba), Mr. Rupiah Banda
(Munali), Mr. Sylvester Chi-
sembele (Chembe), Mr. San-
dress Zimba (Chasefu), Mrs.
Bathesheba Ng'andu (Kafue),
Mr. Whynter Chabala (Chipili),
and Mr. Webster Chipalo
(Luwing East).

Others are Chief Mukumbi
(Solwezi West), Mr. Daniel
Munkombwe (Choma), Mr.
Lameck Muwoto (Muyombe)
and Mr. Maxwell Sibongo
(Kabwe).

The members will elect a
chairman among themselves.

Mr. Nabulyato nominated
Commerce and Industry Mini-
ster, Mr. Remmy Chisupa as
Chief Whip to replace Mr.
Alexander Chikwanda who
has resigned from the Govern-
ment.

Mr. Ignatius Ngosa, (Shiwa-
ng'andu) has been nominated
to the parliamentary pro-
cedure, customs and tradi-
tions committee to replace
Chief Mukumbi.

Mr. Benard Nakonde,
(Sihole) has been appointed
to the library committee.
He replaces Mr. Webster Chi-
palo.

Mr. Eno Banda, (Chiwala)
replaces Mr. Fleetford Chirwa
(Kanyama) who is being
recommended to the commit-
tee on Government as-
surances.

Member for Liuwa Mr.
Namushi Namuchana replaces
Mrs. Ng'andu on the delegated
legislation committee and Mr.
Juvonilis Mwanza, (Nyimba)
replaces Mr. Sibongo on the
committee.

NATIONAL CENSUS TO START AUGUST 25TH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[text]

THE Government is to carry out a national population census from August 25 to September 7.

According to the latest Government gazette, the census would include detailed information on residents and Zambian nationals.

This will be the third census of population since independence. The first was in 1969 when the country's population was 4,056,995, rising to 4,695,000 after the second one in 1974.

According to the provisional results of the 1974 census, the country's average annual rate of population growth for the 1969-74 period was three per cent, compared with 2.5 per cent of the previous period.

Statistics for this year's census would be collected from people and housing units in the country but this would not affect diplomats.

Information to be collected has been classified into groups and would relate to each household member, all persons aged 12 years and above, and the whole household, the gazette says.

For each household, the census would seek to know the name, relationship, sex, age, marital status, languages

spoken, length of residence in a district, place of residence 12 months ago, place of birth, country of citizenship, attendance and educational level attained, and disabilities.

Of all persons aged 12 years and above, the census would find out a person's economic activity, employment status, occupation and industry, while for females in the same age groups it would search for age and children born in the last 12 months.

It would find out the date of birth of the last child born alive and the age at marriage, the gazette says.

On the household, they would find out the type of house being lived in, occupancy, ownership or tenancy, number of rooms, lighting and type of fuel used for cooking and heating and the main source of water supply.

Others include the type of lavatory facilities in use, materials of construction of house and roof used, number of persons in the house and whether any member of the household was involved in agricultural activity.

CIRCULAR BANS ESSENTIAL IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES, EUROPE

High Freight Costs To Blame

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 26 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has banned importation of essential commodities from Europe and the United States with immediate effect.

According to a circular to National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) general manager Mr Edwin Kapotwe issued by Cabinet Office last month, the ban has been necessitated by high freight charges imposed on goods from the two areas.

"As a result landed cost for these essential goods has been very high compared to those imported from Zimbabwe and South Africa. This high cost has been passed on to the consumer," the circular says.

Mr Kapotwe has been instructed to inform NIEC agencies to stop importing detergents, baby foods, powdered milk and other essential goods from Europe and the United States, but instead buy them from Zimbabwe and South Africa where the Cabinet Office says the commodities are cheaper.

In a circular, the Cabinet Office warned NIEC that if any of its agencies defied this ban, it would be dealt with "very severely".

The circular (number CO 101/8/17) was written by Mr A. M. Chuzu on behalf of the secretary to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Wilima on June 23 and addressed to NIEC (ZCBC, Zambia National Wholesale and Marketing Company, Mwaiseni Stores Limited, NIEC Stores and NIEC Agencies) general manager Mr Kapotwe.

The ban has riled private importers and distributors who charged in Lusaka yesterday that the decision by the Cabinet Office was unrealistic. They challenged the Cabinet Office to prove that all essential goods imported from Europe and the US were more expensive than those from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

A spokesman for DH distributors charged that some items imported from Europe

were in fact cheaper and were of better quality than those from the south. He cited baby food (SMA food formula) manufactured in Britain and South Africa and costing the same in Lusaka shops (K3.67n per 500 grammes tin).

A Lusaka businessman who did not want to be identified, said he had bought wine for NIEC from West Germany at K2.50 per bottle of landed cost but was surprised to find the same wine competing with the South African blend at K11 per bottle.

A spokesman for D.K. Importers said there was something fishy about the ban. He claimed he had imported powdered milk and detergents from France at cheaper prices than he would have paid if he had obtained the items from Zimbabwe or South Africa.

He claimed a 500-gramme tin of baby milk from France was costing K3 while the same

milk imported from South Africa was selling at more than double the amount.

"Either Cabinet Office is fed with wrong information or someone is making a killing with some South African businessmen," he alleged.

Meanwhile, the long-awaited lubricating oil blending and drum plants expected to save foreign exchange have been approved by the Government and would cost K12 million.

The two projects to be based in Ndola, would be carried out by the Zambia National Energy Limited (ZNEL) and construction will start this year.

According to the Third National Development Plan annual plan for 1980, the lubricant plant would cost K10 million; of which K3.5 million was expected to come from foreign sources and K6.5 million from parastatal companies.

The project would blend lubricants from imported oil. This will promote import substitution, save foreign exchange and provide employment," the annual plan said.

The drum plant to manufacture bitumen, oil drums and oil cans, would cost K3 million of which K2.5 million would come from parastatal companies while K500,000 would come from foreign sources.

Agreement

In December 1977, former Zambia National Energy Corporation managing director Mr Lishomwa Muuka said a basic agreement for the oil blending plant had already been reached with Mobil Oil Zambia Limited, and that the corporation's board of directors had approved the consultative agreement.

The annual plan noted that one of the major positive moves carried out in terms of minimising the use of imported lubricants was the

establishment of a Zambian company by Shell and BP and Anglo-American (Central Africa) called Zamlube Re-refiners Limited.

Zamlube recycles used lubricants. Through this technique there is no direct savings of energy oil but there is a saving in oil imports which will be effected during the year.

The TNDP annual plan reports that total capital expenditure for the energy sector in 1980 would amount to K43.5 million; the bulk would be allocated to parastatals (K40 million or 91.9 per cent).

"Government contributes in loans and subsidies 8.1 per cent or K3.5 million but some development is financed from recurrent expenditure of mining companies.

"The amount which will be spent by parastatals includes K7.8 million of contributions of other sectors towards electrification," the report said.

Willima Dissociates Self

THE ZAMBIA TIMES in English 29 Jul 80 p 2

(Text) SECRETARY to the Cabinet, Mr Evans Willima has dissociated himself from a circular issued by Cabinet office last month to National Import and Export Corporation general manager (operations), Mr Edwin Kapotwe banning imports of essential goods from Europe and the United States.

In a counter statement yesterday, Mr Willima agreed that circular number CO 101/8/17 came from his office and sent to Mr Kapotwe, but accused the latter of leaking it to this paper.

The secretary to the Cabinet would like to remind the nation that the Party and its Government's policy has been and still is that of

importing essential and any other commodities from the cheapest source of supply. The cheapest source of supply could be in Europe, America, Asia, Russia, China or Africa. What is important is that the sources must be cheap in real terms," the statement read.

He said the commodities had to be brought into Zambia cheaply because what could be the cheapest source could turn up to be the most expensive if the commodities were airfreighted.

Mr Willima charged that NIEC was guilty of unnecessary airfreighting of soaps.

Protect

"Earlier this year, NIEC agencies airfreighted soaps from Britain and the costs alone constituted more than 50 per cent of the landed cost. In essence this meant that half of the selling price which the consumer had to

pay was attributed to air-freight charges," the statement said.

He said the Party and its Government stepped in to protect the consumer by pricing the soaps as if they came by sea to Dar es Salaam and then by Tazara to Zambia.

He assured all importers that the Party and its Government policy had not changed. "The earlier circular should be ignored and importers should continue scouting for cheapest source of supply for all commodities," the statement said.

Issued

The circular which was issued on June 23 instructed Mr Kapotwe to inform NIEC agencies that all essential commodities should be imported only from Zimbabwe and South Africa.

It warned agencies not to flout the order as culprits would be dealt with severely by Cabinet office.

Mr Kapotwe in turn wrote to all NIEC agencies informing them of the Cabinet ban and warned them against defying the order.

Kapotwe Denies Leak

Times of Zambia in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

NATIONAL Import and Export Corporation (NIEC) general manager (operations) Mr Edwin Kapotwe has categorically denied allegations that he leaked a Cabinet Office circular to ban imports from the United States and Europe to this newspaper.

The circular, number CO 101/8/17, dated June 23, 1980 and written by Mr A.M. Chuzu for secretary to the Cabinet, was addressed to Mr Kapotwe who controls ZCBC, Zambia National Wholesale and Marketing Company, Mwaiseni Stores, NIEC Stores, and NIEC Agencies.

The story of the contents of the circular appeared in the

Times of Zambia of July 26.

A statement issued by Mr Willima on Monday, pointed accusing fingers at Mr Kapotwe as the man responsible for the leakage of the circular contents.

On leave

But Mr Kapotwe who has been on leave since July 11 said in a statement yesterday that at no time did he discuss or reveal contents of the circular to any member of the Press.

To do this would be "unthinkable" for him, Mr Kapotwe said. "I cannot imagine what advantage I would derive from revealing the matter to the Press."

Mr Kapotwe said: "I have been on leave since July 11 and at the time the matter was first reported in the Times I had been away from the office for just over a fortnight.

"Knowing Mr Willima as I do, I cannot imagine that he made the statement he is alleged to have made. I am convinced that he must have been misquoted. If, on the other hand, he did make the accusation and has the facts to prove it, then, as a public officer, I stand to be disciplined for a misdemeanour," he said.

The Times obtained the circular from a highly placed Government source not from Mr Kapotwe.

TEACHERS URGED TO AVOID ANTICIPATED STRIKE

ZCTU Plea

SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA Congress of Trade Unions general secretary, Mr Newstead Zimba urged teachers yesterday not to do anything likely to be interpreted as disrespect to President Kaunda over their conditions of service.

Mr Zimba said this to avoid an anticipated teachers' strike if the Government failed to commit itself to redress their grievances which it promised to do by today.

This promise Mr Zimba said, had already been overtaken by the announcement made by Dr Kaunda last month that the Government would consider new conditions of service for all workers in the public sector--teachers included--by tomorrow.

Mr Zimba said "This is the area of our respect because the issue is no longer for Cabinet but the President which we all have to observe and respect."

This did not mean that the submissions made earlier by the teachers' union to Cabinet Office had been thrown out. The decision to be made by the Government would be expected to be based on those submissions, Mr Zimba said.

"So, there is no let-down by the teachers union or the ZCTU. It is just because the President has made known his concern on the conditions of service affecting workers in certain categories of workers," he said.

Mr Zimba appealed to teachers whose tempers, he said, were rising to remain calm and wait for the Government decision expected to be made tomorrow.

Kabwe Urban governor, Mr Raphael Mapulanga has attacked people for apathy towards solving the problem of teachers' houses.

He said President Kaunda's directive that people should take part fully in building more houses for teachers on self-help was "bright and revolutionary".

Mr Mapulanga was commenting on reports that some teachers in the area were renting small farmhouses while others were travelling about 40 km to work because of a critical shortage of accommodation.

The worst hit were teachers at Naambe Primary School where one of them had been sleeping in a storeroom for seven months.

Head teacher Mr Ignatius Mulenga said only two out of ten teachers were accommodated. That was he and his deputy Miss Eunice Namone.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 80 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

TEACHERS throughout the country were due to go on strike today over pay demands and improvements in their conditions of service.

President Kaunda came to the rescue with a compromise solution. The teachers are to wait until an administrative inquiry into salaries and conditions of service has completed its work.

It's a pity that it took the President's vast prestige to dissuade the teachers from going ahead with their threat.

The negotiations between the teachers and the Ministry of Education and Culture before the strike threat was issued last April could only be described as a "dialogue of the deaf and dumb".

Neither side seemed prepared to make any concessions. Added to this was the well-documented acrimony between the two. They have been at each other's throats for a long time.

Early in the year, the teachers had gone on

strike, emptying classrooms throughout the country. That action had been provoked, as far as the teachers were concerned, by the Government's inflexible position on their demands.

The Prime Minister stepped in with the pledge that by July 31 the Government would come up with new proposals.

The teachers' grievances have generally received the sympathy of the public. When they made their threat to strike, some of that sympathy evaporated.

It is always difficult to sympathise with someone who threatens to use punitive action to make his point. He is quite often characterised as a bully who won't listen to reason.

There have been many stories of teachers not having proper housing, sleeping in classrooms or in ramshackle houses.

All this has helped the public to appreciate the plight of the teachers.

They have a legitimate case, if only they did not resort to threats, as their chairman did yesterday.

The ZCTU has played a major role in diffusing the fury of the teachers; their general secretary, himself a former teacher who was once restricted by the Government when he led the teachers' union, has a lot to do with this pragmatism.

The ball is now effectively in the Government's court. There is no doubt that there is a deep appreciation of the legitimacy of the teachers' grievances.

What may inhibit immediate action is money; but there is money which is being wasted in Zambia.

Apart from the obscene skyscrapers, there are the "perks" until recently enjoyed by Zimco chief executives.

The Government could take a leaf out of Robin Hood — take from the rich and give to the poor.

MINES DIVERT COPPER EXPORTS TO SOUTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 31 Jul 80 p 5

[Text:]

THE mining companies are diverting some copper on the southern route because of congestion at Dar es Salaam port, Rokana division of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines general manager Mr Brian Eastwood said in Kitwe yesterday.

At the moment several tonnes of cargo including copper belonging to the division are marooned at the port.

He was answering a question from a member of the German Democratic Republic delegation now touring the country.

He said Tazara had the capacity to haul Zambian copper, but that there was a problem at the port.

Mr Eastwood said the narrow inlet productivity at the Dar es Salaam port was very low and to ease congestion the Government had allowed the two mining companies to use East London port in South Africa.

He said although it was not hoped that copper prices would improve, the industry had continued to expand its market.

Mr Eastwood dispelled fears that some houses would cave in as a result of mining activities in certain areas. So far there were no redundant shafts in the division.

Speaking in Ndola, leader of the delegation Mr Alois Pisnik said the GDR was ready to give aid to Zambia in the medical and agricultural fields.

Mr Pisnik, who is a member of the central committee, said his team had been in Zambia on an intensive tour to see in which areas his country could help the nation.

Mr Pisnik was speaking at the Ndola airport when Copperbelt member of the Central Committee, Mr Shadrack Soko, Ndola governor, Mr Alexander Kamalondo and provincial permanent secretary, Mr Jordan Munkanta saw the delegation off at the end of their tour of the province.

He said he was impressed by the way the country's mining industry was being run "because all the workers we met impressed us by their dedication to the Party and this is why we wish them the best in all their work."

Zambia and East Germany had a lot in common regarding various national and international problems and the delegation's visit was contributing to the strengthening of the ties between the two, he said.

Mr Soko emphasised that the nation appreciated the aid from the GDR especially in the field of agriculture.

In Lusaka, Party Secretary-General, Mr Mainza Chona urged the GDR to assist in strengthening SWAPO and the Patriotic Front alliance of Zimbabwe without indulging into their internal conflicts.

He said now that Zimbabwe was independent the GDR should join forces in assisting SWAPO win political independence.

CSO: 4420

NEED TO IMPORT MORE MAIZE REPORTED

Canada's TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 80 p 3

Front ZAMBIA will be forced to import maize for another year if the Government does not fix economic prices and release tax incentives for the production of the commodity before next month, the Commercial Farmers Bureau has warned.

A CFB spokesman reported that farmers were demanding to be paid K15 for a bag of maize instead of K12.

He said the farmers wanted to know of any incentives by next month when they planned for the planting season.

If the Government wishes to subsidise the urban consumer on roller meal, this was another matter.

The spokesman welcomed the reduction in prices of fertiliser, saying it was a help.

But the incentive of 50n foreign exchange remittance for every extra 90 kg bag of maize, wheat or soya beans after exceeding 5,000 bags would be absorbed by the rising costs of inputs which had now reached alarming proportions.

When President Kaunda announced the reduction in fertiliser prices and the 50n foreign exchange remittance incentive last May, he directed Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane to work out tax concessions to farmers.

Mr Musokotwane has said that his ministry was still working out the tax incentives and these would be announced soon.

The CFB spokesman expressed anxiety over the delay in making the announcement.

"While we are in full sympathy with the President's wish to curtail inflation, it is not possible to stop inflation by saying the maize price will not go up," he said.

The farmer has to contend with rising input costs of alarming proportions and needed a price that will make him grow maize.

"Firm and decisive action is called for — the part of

the Government, if these domestic issues are to be solved," he said.

Permanent secretary for the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development Mr Andrew Hamaambia said President Kaunda had already outlined incentives for farmers and the CFB had not approached the Government over the issue.

Productive Farming, the CFB's official journal has said Zimbabwe had moved to keep its agricultural industry viable by making substantial increases in producer prices.

It said that the price of maize in Zimbabwe, where inputs costs were much lower than in Zambia, would be K145 a tonne, about K15 more than the current price in Zimbabwe.

The price of shelled groundnuts there would be K67 a tonne — much higher than the Zambian price.

BRIEFS

BITE COLLAR JOBS DECREASE--Employment in the construction industry has dropped from 72,320 in 1972 to less than 40,000, Zambia Institute of Architects (ZIA) board of education secretary Mr Peter Jackson has said. He said however, that despite this situation, the industry was in a healthier position than it was one year ago, and that there was still need for skilled designers and planners. Writing in the latest issue of ZIA's magazine "INSITU" Mr Jackson said the construction industry was in a healthier position than one year ago. The workload in private architectural practice had shown a marked increase although offices were still working to tight budgets. He said the new national policy of decentralisation was likely to stimulate the number of opportunities for architects but Zambia's manpower needs in the profession would take time before they were fulfilled. Mr Jackson notes that the first qualified architects from the proposed Unza school of environment studies which starts next year, would not emerge until 1989. The number of architects in Zambia had halved over the last four years with only 94 at present on the register, he said. The ZIA board of education has estimated that the profession requires a maximum of ten students a year to embark on architectural studies. The board has recommended to the University of Zambia that an intake of 20 students a year be made with an anticipated output of ten registerable architects at the end of the course. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jul 80 p 2]

COAL OUTPUT TO INCREASE--MAAMBA Collieries is to increase coal production from the present 720,000 tonnes to one million tonnes a year by 1984 to meet the anticipated demand, managing director Mr Ngenda Imutwana said yesterday. To meet the one million tonnes target, plans were underway for the recapitalisation of the pit, washing plant and the aerial ropeway at the mine. Mr Imutwana said the proposed target would be achieved in three stages, starting next year when production would be increased to 800,000 tonnes. He said coal production would rise to 900,000 tonnes a year between 1982 and 1983. Mr Imutwana said the mine would resume coal exports to Zaïre which were suspended about a year ago because of transportation problems. Arrangements were being made to export about 5,000 tonnes of coal a month to that country, he said. The anticipated rise in the consumption of coal, Mr Imutwana said, was as a result of several

companies who had indicated willingness to buy the commodity from the mine. "We are geared to supply more coal to Nitrogen Chemicals when they commission their second plant," he added. On the reported reduction in the consumption of coal by the mines, Mr Imutwana said this had not affected the operations of the mine because coal supplies to them had remained at the same level. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 80 p 3]

FARMERS SEEK LOANS--Farmers at the Cheembe agricultural scheme near Kalulushi have complained bitterly against the Agricultural Finance Company for turning down their applications for loans. The farmers, most of them maize growers, told Member of Parliament for the area, Mr Webster Lamba, that since the scheme was established nine years ago none of them had received financial assistance from AFC. They wondered how the "Operation Food Production" programme would succeed if those who had answered the go back to the land call did not get any backing from financial institutions. The Cheembe scheme was established in 1971 and there are 37 farmers settled there. One of the farmers, Mr Basilia Suse alleged that he had recently applied for a loan but his application was unsuccessful. A reply from AFC office in Ndola stated: "You do not possess the character, ability and industry to carry out the proposed enterprise." Mr Lamba was told that agricultural extension officers have never visited the farmers to give them advice on the use of fertiliser. Mr Lamba agreed with the farmers who accused AFC and agricultural officers of retarding development in the area. He appealed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development to sink boreholes at the scheme to solve the water problems the community was experiencing. He called for the upgrading of roads to enable Namboard to transport agricultural requisites quickly. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 27 Jul 80 p 3]

KAUNDA PRAISES CHINESE--President Kaunda said yesterday that Zambians were fortunate to have Chinese as their close and great friends who understood the country's problems in the field of economic reconstruction. Dr Kaunda said this when he visited and inspected the construction work of the bridge in Luapula and the Serenje-Samfya road. Addressing the Chinese workers at Mukuku Chinese road construction camp where bridges are being constructed over Muyogo, Limali and Luapula rivers, Dr Kaunda said that the friendship and cooperation between the two countries dated back to the days of the late Chinese leader chairman Mao Tse Tung and late premier Chou En Lai. "When we reflect at the work done to international communities by China, you just marvel. Look at Tazara, Kafue hydro electric scheme and now the Serenje-Samfya road; it is simply marvellous," Dr Kaunda said. The President asked the Chinese Charge d'affaires at the Chinese embassy in Lusaka, Mr He Ping, who had come to welcome him at the camps to convey warm greetings to their chairman in Peking for the support Zambia was getting from China. Meanwhile, Dr Kaunda is expected to open the inaugural Commonwealth Magistrates Seminar at Mulungushi hall in Lusaka today. About 30 participants from all African Commonwealth countries are expected to attend the week-long seminar, according to a spokesman. The seminar is organised by the Magistrates Associations of Zambia. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 28 Jul 80 p 1]

LGA CRITICAL OF PROPOSED ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 9

[Article by Tim Chigodo]

[Text] **THE** procedure proposed by the Government for the October local government elections was "time-consuming and costly", the president of the Local Government Association of Zimbabwe, Alderman G. A. Sultter, said yesterday.

The association had expressed great concern and made representations to the Government for improvements to the proposals. The town clerks from Salisbury, Bulawayo, Umtali and Gwelo had met officials from the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, he said.

In a telephone interview from his Gwelo office yesterday, Mr Sultter said the LGA would prefer to adopt the procedure used during the general election this year to reduce costs.

"We feel it will be difficult to hold satisfactory elections because the system is not familiar to the voters and is expensive."

Under the system, more personnel would be required at polling stations and voting would be slow. It would not be possible for more than 120 people an hour to vote.

"It presents us with a real problem and we are very concerned. We hope the Government will make some improvements."

Mr Sultter said the LGA proposals were designed to reduce costs that

could be incurred by the local authorities and to speed up voting. They were subject to Government approval.

According to the procedure there will be about 8 000 voters in each ward and six ballot boxes with pictures of individual candidates. Voters put their unmarked papers in the box of the candidate of their choice.

In the general election they voted on a party-list system.

The Gwelo alderman said it would take time for voters to identify photographs of their candidates.

He declined to disclose details of the LGA proposals saying they were aimed merely at improving the voting procedure.

Mr Sultter said the LGA had severed its links with South Africa after receiving a directive last month from the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo.

"We have cut our ties with South Africa because we have to respect the wishes of the people," he said. The links involved the exchange of information and visits.

On the proposed change to street names announced by the Minister, Mr Sultter said it would cause problems to postmen delivering mail to houses, but as far as the LGA was concerned there would be no problem.

Mr Zvobgo said most streets would have indigenous names by next year.

NKOMO PLEADS FOR FAIR LOCAL ELECTIONS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 28 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] **PATRIOTIC FRONT** president and Minister of Home Affairs Dr Joshua Nkomo yesterday called on all political parties to ensure their members and activists did not make it impossible for members of other organisations to campaign in any part of the country for the local government elections.

Addressing about 3 000 PF supporters at Hope Fountain Mission, near here, Dr Nkomo said it was his party's policy to win or lose fairly, without resorting to intimidation or terror against members of other organisations.

"If a person wants to belong to a particular party, he must not be forced by guns or any other weapon to support a different party from that of his choice," he said.

"Our independence has come to stay but governments will come and go as the people have a right to change them through free and fair elections."

'DISTORTING'

Dr Nkomo accused the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation of distorting history by claiming the armed liberation struggle started in 1972 "when, in fact, a Rhodesian soldier stated in 1967 that hell had broken loose in the Wankie area when ZAPU freedom-fighters clashed on many occasions against the Ian Smith regime's forces".

He said the struggle had "started in effect as early as 1890 with stages of varying intensity and strategy".

"As far as our era is concerned, the first gun was brought into the country in 1962 by ZAPU activists, some of whom were arrested and sentenced," he said.

"If some of these people, many of whom joined the struggle only yesterday, do not know the facts, they must ask Ian Smith, who knows the genuine facts about when we began shooting his forces."

DISAPPOINTED

"It was years before his Unilateral Declaration of Independence."

Dr Nkomo said he had become so disappointed by the ZBC "partial and biased programmes that he no longer listened to the station".

He went on: "This nonsense must stop because it is a deliberate distortion of history, and I wonder how ZIPRA's disabled heroes feel when they hear the ZBC say only ZANLA fought during our struggle."

CHINA OFFERS TO HELP FORMER GUERRILLAS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 80 p 3

[Article by Gilbert Mawarire]

[Text] **CHINA has offered to establish "garrison farms" for former guerillas in Zimbabwe.**

The farms would be for agricultural production during peacetime, but could be turned into military garrisons during war, the Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe, Mr Chu Qiyuan, said yesterday.

If acceptable to Zimbabwe, the farms could be established along the lines of those set up in China when the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

In an interview, the Chinese envoy said:

"Of course, we do not know whether this would be suitable for Zimbabwe, but there are many similarities and our experience can serve as an investment if the Government here wants to establish similar farms."

Zimbabwe was already a highly developed Third World country and China thought the only field in which it could assist was in the resettlement of people in the rural areas, he said.

"This could be in the establishment of collective farms for those former freedom fighters who want to work on such farms," he said.

"We had a similar situation when the People's Republic was founded. We had a large army during our civil war which we redeployed when it was over. We stationed some of the army corps in the border areas on farms which we called garrison farms."

Mr Qiyuan, whose country built the Tazara Railway linking Zambia and Tanzania, said China would also assist, if asked, in the repair and improvement of the railway links between Salisbury and Maputo and Salisbury and Beira.

"I am aware that the port of Beira is going to be increasingly important in view of the plans by countries in this region to utilise it more as a way of cutting down dependence on South Africa," he said.

China actively assisted Prime Minister Mr Mugabe's guerilla movement during the war and wanted to continue co-operation with Zimbabwe now the war was over.

He foresaw Zimbabwe having great influence in Southern Africa because of its economic and geopolitical position.

He confirmed that his embassy had bought a building worth \$680 000 in Salisbury which it would convert into offices and staff quarters.

Formalities in the purchase of the building were continuing and he did not expect to operate from there before October.

Mr Qiyuan has served as a diplomat in Norway, France and Britain. He is married with one daughter.

AUSTRALIAN AID PACKAGE DOUBLED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 80 p 7

[Text] AUSTRALIA will double its aid commitment to Zimbabwe with a package worth \$7.3 million between now and the end of 1982.

As the country's Minister of Health and acting Foreign Minister, Mr Michael Mackellar, announced the plans in Salisbury yesterday, they were confirmed in Canberra by Foreign Affairs Minister Mr Andrew Peacock.

The cash will be for Zimbabwe's rehabilitation and development needs, reports IANA.

Mr Mackellar was speaking before handing Prime Minister Mr Mugabe a cheque for \$1.1 million, the first instalment on the initial \$3.6 million aid package pledged by the Australian Prime Minister Mr Malcolm Fraser, when he attended the independence celebrations in April.

In response, Mr Mugabe praised the good relations between Zimbabwe and Australia.

The Prime Minister said he hoped the present relations would be expanded. "We would like to pursue our relations in

various fields so that we can understand each other's problems."

He said Zimbabweans were honoured to have Mr Fraser at their independence celebrations and thanked the Australian Government for its assistance.

"We are very willing to assist as much as we can," replied Mr Mackellar.

He invited Mr Mugabe to visit Australia and presented him with a book about the country.

TRAINING

At a Press conference later Mr Mackellar promised Australia would help Zimbabwe in the training of personnel.

Speaking before his return home after four days of talks with Government officials, he said his country would train Zimbabweans locally and abroad in various fields including medicine.

The programme would be part of the aid Australia was giving. "We

will help in any field according to Zimbabwe's requirements."

Mr Mackellar, who was seen off by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, said they had discussed problems facing health services in Zimbabwe and identified areas in which his country would assist.

He said he had been impressed by the economic potential during his stay in the country. A mission would be sent to Zimbabwe to examine areas in which the two countries can promote their trade.

Australia was confident of Zimbabwe's economy and would do all it can to help reconstruction.

WALLS ADDRESSES NEWS CONFERENCE, HITS PRESS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE overall commander of Joint High Command, Lieut-General Peter Walls, denied yesterday that personality clashes had forced him to retire.

Addressing a news conference, the 54-year-old general also dispelled rumours that he owned property outside Zimbabwe in which he intended to retire and that he had been involved in "a mutinous assembly".

General Walls, who retires at the end of the year after a military career spanning 36 years, expressed satisfaction with progress towards integrating the army and predicted the Zimbabwe National Army would be a strong and efficient force.

Refuting suggestions that he was quitting because of conflicts with ZANLA and ZIPRA members of the High Command — Mr Rex Nkomo and Mr Joshua Tengeziwa and Mr Lockout Mawema and Mr Dumiso Dabengwa — General Walls said: "We have a good, strong, broadly-based team in the High Command. We have moulded ourselves into a team that gets along pretty well."

The spirit and atmosphere in the High Command was "quite remarkable" considering the members were a few

months ago trying to kill each other. Personalities had never come into service matters.

The general, who served governments led by Mr Ian Smith, the transitional four-man Executive Council, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, said his future plans as far consisted of taking a long holiday and then returning to Zimbabwe.

"There is no property to retire to that I own outside the country," he stated.

He criticised some newspapers, naming only the Guardian, for carrying false reports about him in recent months.

"I never attended a mutinous assembly or a riotous group of soldiers or any kind of group that didn't behave in the normal way that soldiers have behaved throughout my service. It just never happened at the Selous Scouts or anywhere else."

General Walls said he informed the Prime Minister on June 4 of his intention to retire, and reminded Mr Mugabe about it on a number of occasions.

He had chosen to stay on until July 29 in case departure before then would have been considered as a snub to Britain's Chief of General Staff, Sir Edwin Bramall, who arrives next week for a week's visit to Zimbabwe.

The conduct and morale of former Rhodesian security forces and the morale of the whites generally would not be affected by his departure from the military scene, he said.

The integration of ZANLA, ZIPRA and former Rhodesian security forces was progressing at a rate whereby a battalion was being formed every fortnight.

So far "two or three" battalions were "on the ground" and many former guerrillas had been absorbed by existing battalions. Operation S.E.E.D., it was expected, would soon be boosted numerically in the centres where agricultural settlements for soldiers have been set up.

Although he had been approached about future employment, General Walls said he had received "no definite concrete offers" and he had given non-committal responses.

He would not say from where the offers emanated, but said Mr Mugabe had discussed with him the possibility of "serving the country in some other capacity".

© A Foreign Office spokesman said in London yesterday Lieut-General Walls's departure would not affect the British military assistance programme for Zimbabwe which was designed to integrate the three armies that had fought the guerrilla war, our London Bureau reports.

The number of British military advisers in Zimbabwe is expected to peak at 180 by September.

RIVAL ZANU PARTIES IN MERGER BID

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] **THE Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole is resisting attempts to have his party merge with ZANU (PF) under one leadership, according to sources in Salisbury.**

A high-ranking official of Mr Sithole's party said yesterday that negotiations with top officials from Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) were well under way to have ZANU disband and join forces with the ruling party.

Mr Sithole's supporters, particularly Zexurus and Karangas, have been holding meetings throughout the country at which the leadership has been urged to acknowledge the futility of fighting the party that overwhelmingly won the elections.

"Short of a coup, which is highly unlikely and bound to backfire, there is no way ZANU (PF) can

be got out of power. So the only logical thing is for us to join them," said the source.

ZANU, which failed to gain a seat in the election, has lost several top men to ZANU (PF) including Dr Rukudzo Murapa, education secretary, Dr Josepa Taderera, top aide and former detainee in

Maputo, and Mr Phillip Foya, and Mr Abelom Ndoro, both former election candidates.

Pressure is being brought on Mr Sithole, who is strongly against the move, to "throw in the towel" and give his supporters his blessing to join the ruling party and have one ZANU, said the source.

"I do not see he has any choice. He has to swallow his pride or he will be left alone."

The merger was likely to take place before the local government elections in October, he said.

UNION MERGER HITS SNAG

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] **THE** ambitions to form one united trade union leadership in Zimbabwe has hit a major snag. Four of the country's five trade union congresses are rapidly merging into one powerful organisation with a mass membership.

But the odd-man-out—the un-registered Zimbo Trade Union Congress—is playing hard to get.

Officials are expected to attend talks late at a Salisbury hotel this afternoon but they have already laid down an "unacceptable" condition for merging.

The four united groups are the multiracial Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia, the Zimbabwe Federation of Labour, the African Trade Union Congress and the National African Trade Union Congress.

They are dissolving themselves to form the United Trades Union of Zimbabwe.

The UTUZ has now invited the ZTUC to join the united group.

But ZTUC deputy general secretary Dickson S. Ndatshena said: "The UTUZ must dissolve itself and then we can all get together and form one new body. They should have invited us to join long ago."

Commenting on the conditions for unity, one trade unionist quipped: "It's like the coal being asked to join the patch."

The UTUZ is almost certain to dissolve the condition when drafted it is made.

Labour Ministry officials have made it clear that the ZTUC will be left by the wayside—ignored in negotiations—if it decides to try to go it alone.

Deputy Labour Minister Robinson Manyika spell it out recently when he said there must be one "powerful organisation" to work hand in hand with the Government.

The ZTUC was formed in 1977 when officials broke away from the African Trade Union Congress.

There were bitter personal clashes with allegations that AITC leaders were dragging the organisation into politics.

UTUZ co-chairman Howard Bloomfield, the well-known miners' leader, said he hoped the ZTUC would come into the fold.

He said politics and personality clashes had been the "downfall" of the union movement.

"We've had too many problems as trade unionists to have the burden of politics," he added.

Mr Bloomfield said the UTUZ should be fully merged by the end of this year—with or without the ZTUC.

He dismissed reports that the Labour Ministry is considering

turning to workers' committees for negotiations unless the unions unite soon.

He said it would be difficult for the Ministry to negotiate properly with scattered committees.

Mr Bloomfield called on all workers to join unions.

He said the committees could grow into union branches.

Hundreds of committees have sprouted up throughout the country. Even other workers, traditionally slow to form labour groups, are joining the new grassroots movement.

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citizens.

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CSO: 4420

JAMESON AVENUE TO BE RENAMED AFTER MACHEL

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] ONE of Salisbury's busiest roads, Jameson Avenue, is to be renamed Samora Machel Avenue on Monday.

This was decided by the Salisbury City Council at an emergency meeting last night in accordance with the wishes of the Government.

The gesture will be in honour of President Machel of Mozambique during his State visit to Zimbabwe next week and in recognition of his contribution to the country's independence struggle.

After the meeting, which lasted more than an hour at the Town House, the Mayor, Councillor Jack Whiting, said the decision was in response to the "expressed wish of the Government".

He said that this was on the assurance that the Government would meet the costs of the change and would indemnify the Council against any valid claims that might arise.

The Mayor and other councillors would not comment on whether the statue of Cecil John Rhodes would be removed on the same day that the avenue changes its name.

But, according to reliable sources, the statue of Rhodes—founder of Rhodesia—would be moved some time before the Heroes' Days holiday on August 11 and 12.

The sources said there was "an interested party" anxious to preserve the statue, possibly in South Africa.

There has also been a suggestion that the statue could be stored in a local museum.

A piece of land near Warren Hills Cemetery — to be called Heroes' Acre — was being cleared by order of the Government, the sources added.

This is where the embalmed body of the ZANLA commander, Joshua Tongogara, will be buried when it is brought back from Mozambique during the celebrations.

Tongogara was killed in a car accident in Mozambique just after the Lancaster House Agreement was finalised.

The area would also be used as a burial place for other nationalist war heroes.

But it was not clear yesterday whether the remains of some of the heroes would be exhumed for burial in Heroes' Acre.

COUNCILLOR Norman Henry said after the meeting that to say certain councillors had greeted the decision with dismay was to put it mildly.

He said he had been told of the meeting yesterday afternoon and it had been impossible for the City Council to have proper consultations with those it represents on the matter.

Councillor Henry said "one wishes to honour" any visiting dignitary, but felt the authority of the capital city should also be recognised.

"I would have thought it more realistic and practical had the Government been a little more patient," he said.

"The decision was made by Government," he said. "The Council had to accept what Government commanded."

Councillor Henry said the decision to rename Jameson Avenue—"a name that rings in the annals of our heritage"—was insisted upon by central Government. He understood a suggestion to rename Kingsway was turned down by the Government, he said, so as "not to offend the Queen Mother".

NDEBELE REBELLION SEEMS TO BE GATHERING FORCE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 80 p 24

[Article by Wilf Mbanga]

[Text] An Ndebele rebellion appears to be gathering force in central and southern Matabeleland as tribesmen, urged on by guerillas, are refusing to co-operate with government officials, refusing to pay medical fees and interfering with Zimbabwe's reconstruction programme. Wilf Mbanga of the Star's Africa News Service reports from Salisbury.

What appears to be a planned course of civil disobedience in Matabeleland is affecting large areas around Tjolotjo, Nkai and Kesi.

Guerillas themselves are closing schools and dips and beating up gangs of labourers sent by the government to build roads and bridges as parts of its reconstruction programme.

It is almost as though the war never ended here.

The tactics being used against the new black-dominated administration are exactly the same as those used to topple the former white regime.

Although no landmines have been laid, there are still several roving bands of armed dissidents who are going around forcibly closing dips, schools and clinics.

They have beaten up a number of people who have disobeyed their orders. Several teachers have also been beaten up for reopening schools without the permission of the dissidents, all who owe their allegiance to the leader of the Patriotic Front and Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Joshua Nkomo.

however, the tribesmen there do not appear unduly perturbed by the presence of the dissidents whom they support.

The dissidents speak the language they understand--that the government in Salisbury does not represent the Ndebeles.

New and fresh elections will have to be held soon, they say, and there is no doubt that the PF government will sweep to power.

And until that happens the war goes on. Schools will have to remain closed. All the essential services, clinics, dips and road construction will have to stop.

All this is seen here as representing some sort of tacit acceptance of the authority of the new government. And the new order must not be accepted in any way.

The feeling is that if the government is made sufficiently uncomfortable it will have to respect Mr Nkomo and either give him more seats in the cabinet or call for fresh elections.

The guerrillas of the Zipra militants wing of the PF can afford to operate openly as the tribes people, most of whom are related to them anyway, are prepared to assist them with food, shelter and information about government troop movements.

The people are openly dissatisfied with the performance of Mr Mugabe's government, particularly the number of cabinet seats he allocated to the PF despite the fact that the PF won only 20 out of the 80 black seats in the house of assembly.

Mr Mugabe's party won 57 seats. Ndebeles blame Mr Mugabe's government for all the ills they suffer such as widespread starvation as a result of last year's drought.

They say the government is only concentrating food relief in Mashonaland where the Zanu (PF) party enjoys its majority support.

Mr Mugabe's government will have to tread very carefully in dealing with the situation. On one hand, it cannot afford to be seen to be losing control, and on the other, it cannot afford to be ruthless and risk a civil war.

The Ndebeles regard Senator Enos Nkala--one of the most outspoken critics of Mr Joshua Nkomo--as a traitor to the Ndebele cause.

Although Senator Nkala is an Ndebele by birth, he is also a top-ranking official in Mr Mugabe's party, which is predominantly Shona.

Senator Mshu is a powerful force in Zimbabwe nationalist politics, and what angers the Ndebeles is that his talents as a leader are not being used to serve Ndebele interests. They are reserved for "the opposition" instead, argue his critics.

Everywhere I went during a tour of southern areas of Matabeleland, I was asked whether I knew Senator Mshu.

When I said "yes," invariably the response was: "Well, tell him to shut up, and not to attack Mr Nkomo in the Press."

The Ndebeles will not support any other leader than Mr Nkomo. The support for his borders on fanaticism and, among the more passionate supporters, it is unwise to bring up the subject of who might succeed Mr Nkomo in future years.

One thing is clear--they will not accept Mr Josiah Chinamano, the party's vice-president, as leader of their party. Mr Chinamano is a Shona.

Some Ndebeles are already talking of Jonathan Nkomo--Mr Nkomo's eldest son--as the likely successor to his father.

Jonathan, a political unknown to most Zimbabweans, has apparently been studying in eastern bloc countries for a number of years.

The Ndebeles have not, and will not, accept the present Zanu-dominated government. They say it is no better than Bishop Muzorewa's government.

They claim Mr Mugabe is too busy allaying white fears to correct social injustices and to meet black aspirations.

END: 4420

RESERVE BANK STATEMENT PUBLISHED

SATURDAY EMBASSY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE In English 11, 18 Jul 80 pp 639, 659

[York]

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT CHAPTER 17

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act (Chapter 17), a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe for the year ended 31st December 1979, is published in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

D. W. YOUNG,
Secretary to the Treasury

Summary

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1979

Liabilities	Assets
<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>36</p> <p>37</p> <p>38</p> <p>39</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>43</p> <p>44</p> <p>45</p> <p>46</p> <p>47</p> <p>48</p> <p>49</p> <p>50</p> <p>51</p> <p>52</p> <p>53</p> <p>54</p> <p>55</p> <p>56</p> <p>57</p> <p>58</p> <p>59</p> <p>60</p> <p>61</p> <p>62</p> <p>63</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>66</p> <p>67</p> <p>68</p> <p>69</p> <p>70</p> <p>71</p> <p>72</p> <p>73</p> <p>74</p> <p>75</p> <p>76</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> <p>79</p> <p>80</p> <p>81</p> <p>82</p> <p>83</p> <p>84</p> <p>85</p> <p>86</p> <p>87</p> <p>88</p> <p>89</p> <p>90</p> <p>91</p> <p>92</p> <p>93</p> <p>94</p> <p>95</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p> <p>98</p> <p>99</p> <p>100</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p> <p>10</p> <p>11</p> <p>12</p> <p>13</p> <p>14</p> <p>15</p> <p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18</p> <p>19</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>22</p> <p>23</p> <p>24</p> <p>25</p> <p>26</p> <p>27</p> <p>28</p> <p>29</p> <p>30</p> <p>31</p> <p>32</p> <p>33</p> <p>34</p> <p>35</p> <p>36</p> <p>37</p> <p>38</p> <p>39</p> <p>40</p> <p>41</p> <p>42</p> <p>43</p> <p>44</p> <p>45</p> <p>46</p> <p>47</p> <p>48</p> <p>49</p> <p>50</p> <p>51</p> <p>52</p> <p>53</p> <p>54</p> <p>55</p> <p>56</p> <p>57</p> <p>58</p> <p>59</p> <p>60</p> <p>61</p> <p>62</p> <p>63</p> <p>64</p> <p>65</p> <p>66</p> <p>67</p> <p>68</p> <p>69</p> <p>70</p> <p>71</p> <p>72</p> <p>73</p> <p>74</p> <p>75</p> <p>76</p> <p>77</p> <p>78</p> <p>79</p> <p>80</p> <p>81</p> <p>82</p> <p>83</p> <p>84</p> <p>85</p> <p>86</p> <p>87</p> <p>88</p> <p>89</p> <p>90</p> <p>91</p> <p>92</p> <p>93</p> <p>94</p> <p>95</p> <p>96</p> <p>97</p> <p>98</p> <p>99</p> <p>100</p>

General Notice 619 of 1960

RESERVE BANK OF ZIMBABWE ACT, CHAPTER 172

Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe

In terms of section 20 of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Act, Chapter 172, a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe as at the 4th July, 1960, is published in the Schedule

18-7-60

Printed by the Government Printer, Salisbury

SCHEDULE

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT THE 4TH JULY, 1960

Liabilities

Capital:
General Reserve Fund
Currency in circulation
Deposits and other liabilities to the public
Other liabilities

2,000,000
6,000,000
1,000,000
2,500,000
100,000,000

108,500,000

Assets

Gold and foreign assets
Government securities
Government deposits
Other assets

100,000,000
1,000,000
100,000,000
100,000,000

100,000,000

FRENCH PRAISE NKALA 'BOOM' BUDGET

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] **SENATOR NKALA'S Budget could bring a foreign investment boom in Zimbabwe, a leading French banker and head of a 25-man delegation from Paris, said yesterday.**

Mr Jean Dromer said French banks were prepared to finance wide-ranging development.

Dromer, vice-chairman of the Confederation of French Industries and chairman of its special commission for countries linked to the EEC's special trade agreement, the Lomé convention, was speaking at the end of a four-day fact-finding mission.

He said the delegation appreciated the position taken by the Government in the Budget towards a "favourable atmosphere

for foreign investment".

The basis of the economy was sound.

"With stability, the future can be very good," he said.

The French and Zimbabwe governments would reach a financial agreement soon.

"The French banks are prepared to accompany this and make further arrangements to help

finance development and equipment."

This is separate from the multi-million French investment in the expansion

of power resources at Wankie.

The delegation met Mr Mugabe during the visit which was at the invitation of the Government and the Zimbabwe Promotion Council. The French also met other Ministers and senior officials.

The 25 concerns represented employ a total of 1 500 000 people and have a combined turnover of \$50 billion.

In addition to investment, France may also offer training in industry and advanced technology. Its electricity commission, with training centres in 56 countries, may open facilities in Salisbury.

Mr Dromer, president of the Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale, said France had broken with its isolationist past to compete with West Germany and Japan as the world's second biggest exporting nation, behind the United States.

Through the official visit, the French private sector wished to show its interest in Zimbabwe. "We hope France and its various concerns play a major role in the economic development in this part of Africa where pre-

viously it was not involved.

"We are convinced active co-operation can be established," Mr Dromer said.

'PALTRY' FOREIGN AID OFFERS HIT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 80 p 1

[Text]

THE chairman of Whitson Foundation, Mr John Carter, said last night he was surprised and somewhat shocked by the paltry foreign aid so far offered Zimbabwe.

He said foreign donors should recognise that because of Zimbabwe's strong economic base their aid would not only boost this country's economy, but also those of its neighbours, ultimately leading to the development of the entire central African region.

Zimbabwe had the potential resourcefulness and determination to turn every dollar of foreign aid into two, three or four dollars worth of reconstruction and development.

ENSURE

Zimbabwe would ensure that foreign aid was not frittered away through delays in planning and general inefficiency. Mr Carter said Whitson Foundation's sixth annual meeting at a Salisbury hotel.

"Let the major aid donors of the world recognise these facts. Recognise the almost unique nature of this country of ours and its position in this part of Africa," he said.

"I am surprised and somewhat shocked at the relative paucity of the aid offered to date."

He told of his organisation's efforts to improve the lot of the people, particularly in the rural areas and pledged its continued efforts in that direction.

There are 80 projects which Whitson has undertaken since its inception in 1974, he said. These were in agriculture, management and administrative training and adult literacy programmes.

POLITICS BAN FOR ZANLA POLICE IN TRAINING

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 18 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] TWO Ministers yesterday told a group of Yugoslav-trained ZANLA police they had no right to participate in politics and were to obey the command structure they had inherited from the former government.

Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office, and Mr Tariro Ziyambi, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, were inspecting a parade of the uniformed policemen at Rathgar camp, where ZANLA guerrillas began merging into the former Rhodesian security forces under British in-

struction, near Mtoko.

The parade was screened over the television service of the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. The ZBC also reported some of the men were to begin training with the country's regular police force today, reports Issa.

'NO RIGHT'

Mr Mnangagwa was quoted as telling the men they had no right to participate in politics. Their duty was to serve the nation without looking into the political affiliations of those who came to them for help.

Mr Ziyambi said the Government had inherited established government institutions, following the constitutional agreement at Lancaster House. The orders of the existing command had to be obeyed.

He was also quoted as saying that he expected the force to adopt the new name of the Zimbabwe Republican Police at the beginning of next month.

ZIPRA BATTALION SPEKS OUT DISSIDENTS

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 11

[Article by Terry Blockidge and Tarcey Munaku: "Forces Vow They'll Catch Tommy, the Renegade Guerrilla"]

[Text] **A 365-MAN battalion of ZIPRA forces has been drafted into the heart of Zimbabwe to help police quell a wave of dissident unrest. One gang wanted for the murder of a policeman in a dawn shoot-out is blamed for the closure of 13 schools this month in Gokwe and Nkai areas.**

In the first six days of their operation in the south-west of the Gokwe police area around Kana TTL, ZIPRA arrested 30 dissidents — eight of them armed — who had absconded from assembly point Mike, in neighbouring Lupane.

Another detachment of the ZIPRA regulars — all of the 3rd Battalion of 1 Brigade — is hunting dissident men in Nkai TTL. The force was de-

ployed on order of the Joint High Command.

Yesterday, the force took to Kana — mounting a battery section with an anti-aircraft gun — were awaiting the go-ahead to send "reaction" teams to hunt the most

wanted dissidents in Gokwe—a hardcore gang of five led by a renegade called Tommy also known as Tomu and Telle.

Commander Ronald Mubvumba, second-in-command of 1 Brigade, said at the tactical headquarters at Lutope: "This is a counter-insurgency operation."

"Tommy, I promise you, will be no trouble to us. We shall have him by the end of the month."

The 34-year-old son of a roadworker and graduate of the Vystrale officer's academy in Moscow, said: "We are just waiting for the go-go."

Tommy, two of whose accomplices are known as Elliott and Mike, grew up in the Cane and passed out as a ZIPRA guerrilla in 1977.

"We believe he is troublesome and volatile," said Commander Mubvumba.

He stayed outside the assembly point against orders from ZIPRA. "He is one of about 15 hardcore in the Gokwe area," said the commander.

Police, with a 120-strong Support Unit in pursuit of the gang, believe he is in the heart of the 10 000 km² of bush that forms the Gokwe police area.

Chief Inspector Bud Evans, member-in-charge, said: "Tommy is our most wanted man, with murder

and attempted murder among the charges to be put to him."

His group sometimes operates with local mujibhas, increasing the

pack to around eight. From July 4 to 6 they closed five schools in Nkai before slipping north towards Gokwe.

The havoc and terror wreaked by dissidents is resented by local families, according to police and ZIPRA. A \$12 million agricultural development plan with foreign aid is being held up because of the unrest.

A dissident who tried to rob a store at Kona felt their fury. He was seized by men and beaten over the head with an AK, breaking the butt. He was later remanded accused of possessing arms of war — punishable by up to 10 years' jail.

WOUNDED

At the same time, Tommy and his men were in the area, and soon after the dissident was beaten a bus was shot up. A passenger was seriously wounded and three had minor wounds. A constable who returned fire was shot in the knee.

The gang are believed to have abducted teachers at Bonoma School, beaten them up and ordered the

SHORTAGE OF PORTABLE RADIOS REPORTED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 20 Jul 80 p 5

[Article by Stella Day]

[Text] **STAGNANT** exports and a big local demand have led to a drastic shortage of portable radio sets throughout the country.

"I don't think you'll get one now anywhere in the country," said one Salisbury electrical appliance retailer.

"There are only two types being made by one Bulawayo manufacturer—and that factory is going flat out to keep up with back orders."

He added hopefully: "But we are expecting a small supply of new sets to come into stock within the next few weeks."

Retailers in Bulawayo also said they have no radio sets left to sell.

All agree that the increased demand from returned guerrillas and from African customers earning better money has led to a mini-boom in sales of radio sets.

A spokesman for the Bulawayo factory making portable sets said that exports have also greatly increased since countries to the north of the opened their borders for trade.

This factory manufactures portable three- and four-band radio sets and until recently was the only one in production.

"We're working overtime to keep up with back orders and to supply the export market. I estimate our production has gone up about 40 percent in the last few months," he said.

Mr George Denny, sales manager for the firm, said that more sets would be available for the local market next month.

"Supply is now catching up with demand. We

shall soon be able to supply all retailers with more portable sets. In addition we are also bringing out a larger five-band model which should be on the market soon," he said.

"The present shortage of radio sets won't last very long."

The three- and four-band sets made locally retail for about \$15 and \$24. The larger new model will sell for about \$30 when it is on the market.

Two other radio manufacturers who stopped making radio sets in favour of high-fidelity equipment during the last two years also intend to come back into the market.

A spokesman for one firm said that a lack of sufficient foreign currency

for imported components had forced them to stop making radio sets.

"But now the position has changed. We are working to produce two new models in the cheaper range within the next two months. One is a two-band model and the other will have three bands including shortwave. We shall supply the local market and also export the sets."

A third manufacturing company which went out of the local market also intends to resume production soon.

"We plan to re-enter the field in September with three- and four-band portable radio sets for the local and export markets," said an executive in Salisbury last week.

MILLIONS NEEDED FOR REBUILDING IN TTL'S

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 3

(Text)

DISTRICT commissioners estimated that the total cost of rebuilding infrastructure for the tribal trust lands would be about \$191 million, and the operation was expected to take up to five years to complete, the deputy Secretary for District Administration in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Mr L. G. Leach, said yesterday.

In the 1980-81 financial year, more than \$9 million will be spent on rebuilding roads and bridges, more than \$8 million on vehicles and plant, and more than \$5 million on water supplies.

Funds from various sources available through the African Development Fund total \$25 320 000, leaving a shortfall of \$170 100 this year. Mr Leach said that by the end of June more than 3 250 km of roads made unserviceable during the war had been recommissioned.

The following have also been recommissioned: 167 boreholes; 475 cattle dips; 475 schools; 35 clinics; seven irrigation schemes; six sale pens; two airstrips.

Foremost among his department's problems in facing the mammoth task of TTL reconstruction was the shortage of reliable vehicles.

Many of these had been rebuilt twice already and were worn out, according to Mr W. D. McDonald, the African Development Fund's chief mechanical adviser to the department.

However, a large amount of vehicles were now on order following the latest injections of reconstruction aid from overseas.

These included 18 road-building units, each consisting of a grader, a front-end loader, a bulldozer, a tipper truck and a caravan.

Also on order were a large number of pick-up vans, trucks and tractors as well as two marine landing craft — being donated by the Danish Government.

Mr Leach said that landmines in the TTLs were still a big danger and DCs had been advised that where there were any fears about mines, new roads should be graded.

Regarding damage sustained in the TTLs during the war, he said that the Chipinga, Ringa and Gokwe areas had been hardest hit.

Of the 2 900 km of road in the TTLs, only half were "being used to the full".

To overcome the shortage of skilled mechanics to service the department's 1 250 vehicles, a training scheme had been set up at Domboshawa

where up to 80 multi-purpose trainees could be accommodated.

They would be fully trained in all aspects of water pump maintenance, welding and mechanical repairs. Intensive courses would last for about two months at a time, Mr Leach said.

● An estimate of \$740 million for the Government's urban housing programme was attributed to Mr Leach in a Herald report this week. This was incorrect. The estimate was in fact provided by the Secretary for Local Government and Housing, Mr V. D. Pope.

THOUSANDS OF TEACHERS UNPAID

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] **MANY teachers in private schools in Manicaland had not been paid since the beginning of the year, Mr R. P. Mushapaidze, head of the Manicaland Payment Establishment Unit, said yesterday.**

Mr Mushapaidze, who said he was a senior executive of the Manicaland Provincial Educational Authority, said nearly two-thirds of the 4187 teachers in the area were affected. Most of the teachers had been engaged when the schools were reopened.

Mr Mushapaidze attributed the delay to staff shortages in the pay unit. The unit had four clerks who processed the salaries of all the teachers in the province.

An additional staff of nine would help clear the backlog of paperwork. Mr Mushapaidze said in a telephone call from Harare.

Since the schools reopened the number of teachers has increased and so has the workload,

he said.

Repeated requests to the Ministry of Education

since the beginning of the year had met with no reply.

A source at the Ministry of Education and Culture yesterday said the private schools were a matter for the provincial authorities to deal with.

The Government gave only grants to these schools. But he acknowledged that six months was a long time for anyone to put up with without payment.

But all the cases of new appointments that have been submitted to the Ministry are being dealt with. Last week when I visited the department there were more than 2000 new appointments being handled," he said.

Officials at the Salisbury head office of the provincial authorities were not available for comment.

NEW 'PEOPLE'S' BUDGET PRAISED

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 10

[Editorial: "People's Budget Conservative and Wise"]

[Text] **DESPITE** all the rumours and speculation, the Budget was almost a non-event as far as the taxpayers' pocket was concerned. It was not, however, so in its wider implications—it was a statement of financial, economic and political policy which should generate outside confidence in the new Zimbabwe.

There were fears that the more affluent sections of society were to be socked and soaked in a "Rob the rich and feed the poor" Budget, with little regard for all the implications.

Although a "People's Budget" it tackles the new order of things in a sensible, realistic way. It is socialist in some ways, capitalist in others—that mixture adopted to help ensure that Zimbabwe works.

As Minister Enos Nkala put it: "The object of the system is not to bring everyone down to a lower standard of living but rather to achieve greater equality by raising the living standards of the poorer sections of the community." Hear, hear, to that.

The rich (comparatively speaking) have got off lightly. Let us admit that. The Minister could so easily have turned the screws and justified doing so by stressing the need for better education, health and other services for the far less fortunate, all of which must be provided.

He has opted for heavy deficit budgeting, not surprising in the transitional period from war to peace though the longer-term message is that the country has to work hard and make ends meet.

For a long time now people have been promised things "free" — schools, hospitals, clinics and so on—but the fact is, and the Minister emphasised it, that everything has to be paid for. Which pocket it comes from is another matter.

The changed circumstances in Zimbabwe are all reflected in the Budget—from big increases for education and health at home to participation in world affairs with the setting up of embassies and missions abroad.

Defence expenditure, although down \$55 million to \$233 million, is still extremely high, but understandably so this year. The million dollar a day war is over but the country now has a huge integrating army which has to be paid, housed and fed. A peacetime army of reasonable size should see defence expenditure cut to more reasonable proportions in the years ahead.

No Budget pleases everyone. There are those who demand more from Government; those who expect it to take less from their pockets; but overall it is a soft Budget in difficult times.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES MIGRATION STATISTICS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] MORE THAN HALF the people who have left Zimbabwe since 1977 have settled in South Africa, the latest Government migration and tourist statistics show.

The latest edition, for April, includes information previously classified as "secret" under the former Rhodesian Front Government.

The figures show that of 48 196 people who have left the country between January 1977 and April this year, 25 225 have settled in South Africa, reports Iona.

Emigration from the country since 1965, the time of UDI, rose to a peak of 16 467 in 1976, when 4 660 people came into the country, while immigration was at its highest in 1971 when 14 881 people came to Rhodesia, dropping to 3 647 last year.

The report also shows there has been no upsurge in the emigration since the country was committed to black rule.

Between January and April this year 4 222 people left the country and 1 585 have immigrated, compared with 5 332 emigrants and 1 266 immigrants during the same period last year.

Most immigrants are British citizens, followed by South Africans, returning former residents, and Portuguese nationals.

Figures show the country is losing skilled workers. For example, in the professional, technical and related fields, the country lost 1 446 workers last year with only 682 people in the same category immigrating here.

Between January and April this year, in the same fields, 260 workers immigrated and 450 emigrated.

The majority of people leaving and settling in Zimbabwe are in the 25 to 39 year age bracket.

A decreasing number of people from abroad visited Zimbabwe between 1972 — when the figure stood at 406 485 — and last year when there were only 79 401.

Latest figures, however, show an increase, with 48 222 visitors from abroad in the first quarter of this year — more than double the number for the same period last year.

CHIEFS GREET PRESIDENT, PRIME MINISTER

Salisbury THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpt] **IN a historic indaba here yesterday the chiefs of Matabeleland and the Midlands met President Banana and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, and pledged their full support for the Government.**

"We must all support the constitutionally elected Government," said the chiefs' leader, Senator Chief Kayisa Ndiweni, after the meeting at Ntshinduna.

The Ndebele chiefs had trekked miles to attend the meeting — the first of its kind since that day in 1890 when their forefathers, under the leadership of Lobengula, sat down to talk with Cecil John Rhodes.

The President and Prime Minister flew to Bulawayo at the invitation of the chiefs who wanted to discuss the Government's policy, especially in regard to chiefs.

They were accompanied by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Eddison Zvobgo, and the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Mnangagwa.

Mr Mugabe told the meeting of about 100 chiefs and 500 of their followers there would always be a role for them, although communities which did not want them would not be forced to accept them.

But he warned that the Government would not countenance disloyalty from anyone and that the chiefs would have to accept new ideas.

Pledging tougher Government action against malcontents and dissidents, regardless of what party they claimed to support, he said.

Choice

"The people must feel secure and it's the right of every individual to have a sense of security."

Emphasising that there should be a single government, Mr Mugabe said:

"There is no question of demarcating areas of Zimbabwe as falling out of the jurisdiction of the Government."

Only the ZANU (PF) party had won the elections earlier this year. "You made your choice, you chose us as your government. We are therefore a people's Government."

"There is one people's journey, one Government, one nation," he said.

He advised the chiefs to face change or be relics of society. "We must identify and re-define the new role of our chiefs," said Mr Mugabe.

Thanking the chiefs for their rousing welcome Mr

Mugabe said this signified their support for his Government.

"It is our objective that the people, the chiefs and headmen should work together, so that we can promote the interests of the people."

President Banana, an Ndebele himself, told the chiefs that the indaba had accorded the principal officers in the Government an opportunity "to be seen by friend and foe alike".

His Government recognised that chiefs had an important part to play in a new Zimbabwe. "People who have no past have no future," he said.

In accord

Chief Ndiweni said afterwards: "We are very happy with the assurances we have received. We find ourselves fully in accord with the Government and we both want peace as a first priority."

"The Prime Minister assured us that the security situation would improve and that chiefs returning to their areas would be fully protected."

Asked in an interview afterwards about com-

ments by some of his Cabinet members about Home Affairs Minister Mr Joshua Nkomo, he said. "You must ask them. I said little politicians were getting disloyal."

He told the chiefs the Government was concerned with the people and the nation as a whole.

"To us everyone is the same whether he is Ndebele, Shona, Venda or Kalanga. This is the oneness and the unity we would want to see."

As his father had two wives — one Shona-speak-

ing (his mother) and one an Ndebele — he was already used to looking at a united people, he said.

The Prime Minister urged everyone to work for the development of Zimbabwe and the prosperity of the people so that Zimbabwe would become the "pride of Africa and a model for the rest of the world."

The Government was already developing the rural areas and he promised that this development would be spread evenly throughout the country.

CSO: 4420

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION PROMISED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] Free primary education is to be introduced in Government schools throughout Zimbabwe from September 1.

The scheme, which will cost the country an extra \$14,8 million, will also include increased tuition grants from the Government to both private and community schools.

The announcement was made by Minister of Education and Culture Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka at a Press conference in Salisbury yesterday.

Parents of children at Government primary schools will no longer be required to pay tuition fees, he said, but with the Government's intention to bring about free tuition, it was "not unreasonable" for parents to continue to meet ancillary charges such as boarding and industrial fees arising from practical subjects, and General Purpose (GP) fees.

GP fees were "no innovation", he said, adding that he had been impressed at the support given by parents to extramural activities.

"I propose to encourage parents to continue playing their part by inter alia, fixing both a minimum figure which must be paid and a maximum figure which must not be exceeded," he said.

Private schools registered with Government will have their per capita grants increased on a comparable scale to those given to Government primary schools, he said.

Although the fee structures within private schools were outside the direction of Government, he said the school authorities will be required to pass on the benefits of the increased grants to the pupils.

This would be in the form of "a removal of the tuition element from any fees that they charge, as well as supplying free books, stationery and equipment to the pupils as soon as this can be arranged".

Mr Mutumbuka stressed the grants applied only to registered private schools. There were other schools whose standards failed to meet those of the Ministry, and these would be encouraged to improve to the point where they could also benefit from Government grants.

There were also "illegal" schools whose conditions were so bad that they "do a disservice to the people they purport to support".

They would either have to close or measure up to the Ministry's standards, he said.

Although community schools receive no tuition grants from Government in terms of the Act, Mr Mutumbuka said his Government would not discriminate against them. To do so would be against the spirit of free and equal educational opportunities for all primary children.

It had therefore been decided that from the beginning of next term a special grant would be made to the boards of governors of registered community primary schools.

Unfair

It would be equivalent to and paid on the same basis as the revised tuition grants for private schools. Parents would still have to contribute to other operating costs.

Because of the increased contribution of Zimbabwean taxpayers, however, it would be unfair for people in other countries "to take advantage of the benefit provided for the children of local residents".

Similarly, children of diplomats or those in the country for short periods only would continue to pay boarding and tuition fees currently applied to extra-territorial pupils enrolling in Government schools.

The introduction of free primary schooling was only a "first step" and for the moment secondary school fees and grants would remain unchanged.

The next stage, he said, was "a matter of administration . . . making it compulsory for all children of school age" to undergo primary schooling.

CSO: 4420

NATION TO BENEFIT FROM JOINING ACP GROUP

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] ZIMBABWE could get \$100 million in aid and earn \$20 million in beef exports from the European Economic Community if this country becomes a member of the African, Caribbean and Pacific economic group in September.

The money will be 60 percent grant and 40 percent loan, payable over five years at 8 percent interest. A Government delegation will attend an ACP ministerial meeting in Brussels at which Zimbabwe's application for membership of the group is expected to be approved.

Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Beaven, told a Chartered Institute of Secretaries luncheon yesterday that Zimbabwe would be the 60th member of the ACP.

When we become a member of the ACP we shall be able to enjoy loan and duty-free export facilities of the EEC and we are very optimistic of

becoming members in September.

Mr Beaven said although not yet accepted as a full member of the ACP, Zimbabwe had been enjoying certain privileges with the EEC since the Lancaster House agreement.

Negotiations were under way to start exporting beef and sugar to the EEC which was paying three times more for beef than the world price.

"We are applying for a quota and we hope to stabilise our economy when we start exporting our commodities, which will include manufactured goods and minerals."

He stressed that loans from the EEC were given to efficient governments. "I am convinced we stand a better chance in this regard."

There would be no restrictions imposed on Zimbabwean exports to Europe. The other big foreign exchange earner would be tobacco which had a big market in Europe.

CSO: 4420

TEKERE REPORTS ON RESPONSE TO MANPOWER SURVEY

Saliabury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] MORE than 4 000 skilled and professional people have sent their personal details to the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, the Minister, Mr Edgar Tekere, said yesterday.

In a speech read on his behalf by the Secretary for his Ministry, Mr Ian Cochrane, he told the motor trade congress that these forms had been received in a limited manpower survey, but that the main manpower survey would begin as soon as funds for it had been allocated.

The Minister said that the forms had been distributed to various ministries for assessment.

Consultations were going on with the Ministry of Public Service to obtain all the forms which had been submitted to that Ministry, he said.

"This will help our division of research and planning to build a more detailed inventory of our professional manpower resources," he said.

Mr Tekere also said that his Ministry would be responsible for virtually all training programmes in the country.

"This means eventually

the Ministry will be responsible for the administration and co-ordination of even those training institutions currently under the control of specific ministries and parastatal organisations," he said.

This could be done with no interference in the functions of other ministries as had been achieved with the Ministry of Power and Transport on the usage of Air Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Railways as regional training centres for the Southern African region.

NOMINATED

Zimbabwe was nominated co-ordinator for manpower planning and development during the March heads of state summit in Lusaka.

Mr Tekere also said a joint delegation from his Ministry and that of Power and Transport would go to Addis Ababa next week to look at the possibilities for training Zimbabwean civil aviation personnel by Ethiopian Airlines.

The Minister said that despite its limited staff and being only four months old, his Ministry was now on its feet and ready to take off.

REPORTAGE ON MOTOR TRADERS' ASSOCIATION CONGRESS

Petrol Usage Up

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 29 Jul 80 p 3

[Text] Petrol consumption in Zimbabwe had increased about 15 percent since the lifting of rationing in May, the president of the Motor Traders' Association, Mr R. J. Parry, said in his annual report.

He said petrol blend--the new combination of 14 percent ethanol, 1 percent benzol and 85 percent regular--would be channelled through service stations next month.

Premium and regular petrol would no longer be available. Mr Parry said foreign exchange allocations were improving and prospects were encouraging.

"It can be expected the system will remain in being for at least another two years because of the heavy demands for foreign exchange.

"Priority will be accorded for machinery replacement, projects with export potential, spares for vehicles, tractors and machinery. When relaxation is possible, spares will be one of the first items to be replaced on open general licence. Then kits for assembly of light and heavy commercial vehicles and finally passenger vehicle kits," he said.

Mr Parry told delegates at the MTA congress that increases had already been provided for heavy vehicles, buses, motorcycles, light commercial vehicles and passenger vehicle spares.

"The allocation for spares is still inadequate to meet demands and this is a matter of concern."

It had been noted that foreign exchange allocations had been given to emergent African businessmen and he expected this practice to increase, "being official Government policy".

Speaking of the availability of new vehicles, Mr Parry said the existing policy of channelling all imports in kit form through local assembly plants would continue.

The system of foreign exchange allocations and the distribution of vehicles remained but would be expanded as more foreign currency became available.

The Industrial Development Corporation would keep its participation in existing franchises for the time being but would not participate in any new assembly projects. It would be allowed to retain one franchise only, which would be used to monitor costs.

"The Motor Traders' Association is completely opposed to the Industrial Development Council as a franchise holder and we have requested this decision be rescinded," he said.

Mr Parry said good quality used cars were in short supply and heavy demand, due to the upsurge in development, increased commercial activity and high wages.

"It is unlikely there will be any immediate improvement," he said.

Problems Discussed

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 pp 1, 3

INYANGA.

[Text] IF the Government intended to rob the rich to pay the poor, the rich would leave with their skills and expertise and Zimbabwe would face economic disaster, the president of the Motor Trade Association, Mr Dick Parry, warned yesterday.

In his presidential address to the MTA's 17th annual congress here, Mr Parry said "The achievements of the past, and there are many, are being belittled and denied. The propaganda machine is working overtime to extol the values of the new society and there are strident demands for the rapid advancement of the black man.

"Education, health and housing are all under attack with demands for expanded services, and by the end of the year it is a foregone conclusion that all our cities and towns will be under the control of black-dominated councils.

"What is demanded is going to cost money, and money does not grow on trees. It has to be earned the hard way.

"If the new councils raise the taxes on residential property to such

levels that it is no longer economic to build or live in them, the owners will sell and move out.

"But if a policy of moderation and reasonableness applies—and I express the hope that it will—then an expanding economy based on free enterprise and supported by the skills and expertise with available man, and will generate the wealth required," said Mr Parry.

Mr Parry told delegates that many whites were following a policy of wait and see, with a fatalistic acceptance that nothing could be done, while planning to move elsewhere.

"This is wrong," he said. "We must respond positively, and decisively

and show determination to build Zimbabwe and make it a country of which we are proud to be citizens."

If the economy was to conserve and retain skilled human resources, the

people must be guaranteed a permanent home with equal opportunities to share in a vast economic potential.

Mr Parry said the motor industry in Zimbabwe employed more than 10 000 people with an annual collective salaries bill exceeding \$14 million.

However, "the present need, and it is an urgent one, is for more skilled workers. Our registered operators must be trained and advanced in their grades, but to do this we need training facilities and instructors".

CALLED

He called on the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development to set out a policy which was positive and decisive, and which could be followed with determination.

Mr Parry dealt at length with the Prime Minister's statements on

reconciliation, reconstruction and rehabilitation and questioned the reason for the "many thousands" of armed men in the assembly points.

"This coupled with the violence of dissidents in rural areas and certain Ministerial statements, have been seized by the overseas Press, which forecasts sectarian violence in Zimbabwe."

"What a politician says is local news, but what a Minister says is Government; and our overseas image is being damaged. Investment we could reasonably expect is being held back. This is a situation which must be defused as a matter of urgency."

"There is an abundance of goodwill and awareness of the need for change."

"There was a need to train skills and not import them; to provide

greater financial reward, adequate housing and transport and to develop the tribal areas to their full potential."

"The business community and the motor trade recognise this and are helping in the evolution. We want to move forward positively, decisively and with confidence and determination and we are looking for the leadership that will make this possible."

Mr Parry told the conference that after the restrictions caused by sanctions the motor industry was now looking for freedom—"freedom to sell and buy without hindrance in the market places of the world and to provide the public with the vehicles they want."

"However, much as we would like to meet the crisis of expectation arising from public demand

to see new and exciting cars on our showroom floors, we do appreciate that it will be some time before this happens," Mr Parry said.

[p 3]

Soaring Spare Parts Costs

THE Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, said here yesterday that he and officials in his Ministry were gravely concerned at the soaring costs of both spare parts and new vehicles.

Opening the congress, Mr Smith said that in a number of

cases "pirate" spares were being sold at prices comparable with genuine ones, writes Isobel Humphreys.

He hoped that with a return to freer trading conditions and more direct buying import costs and, therefore, prices of spares, could be cut.

On foreign exchange, he said that his Ministry was having to cope with large and ever-increasing demands for allocations to enable firms to import goods and raw materials to meet the upsurge in all sectors of the economy.

"Consequently the position is

tight, if not tighter than ever. However, while I am unable to increase allocations for passenger cars, except to cover some price increases, I have increased commercial vehicle allocations in this quota very significantly."

Referring to passenger vehicles, he said: "It is Government's intention to continue the present arrangement whereby bids for foreign exchange allocations for passenger vehicle imports are made to the motor vehicle procurement advisory committee."

Passenger vehicle kits imported are assembled at two plants, both of which operate as contract assemblers. Mr Smith said the Willowvale plant would continue to be owned and operated by the Industrial Development Council.

"It is Government policy that the IDC will retain one franchise. This decision has been made so that the IDC will be able to advise Government on the questions of commissions, markups, cost of

procurement, the development of the local component manufacture and local content."

"We do not wish to have a proliferation of makes and models of cars in this country but would prefer to see a reasonable number of vehicles covering, as far as possible, the requirements of the market, to maximise local content and minimise the diversity of spares holdings."

Speaking on allocations for commercial vehicles for commercial vehicles he said: "At the moment there are 24 registered importers of commercial vehicles from three-wheeled scooters up to the heaviest vehicle available."

"These companies receive a regular allocation of foreign exchange for the importation of their vehicles in knocked-down form, with certain mandatory deletions."

Mr. Smith said his Ministry has had many visitors from overseas wishing to establish themselves in the local manufacturing or assembly of goods.

We have reiterated to these visitors on each and every occasion that while foreign exchange continues to be a problem, we will not agree to letting new companies enter the country.

Jobs Crisis in Next 20 Years

ABOUT 5 million jobs would have to be created in Zimbabwe over the next 20 years at a cost of \$295 000 000 000, the president of the Motor Industry Employers' Federation, Mr. Ken Winsor, said yesterday.

He told a symposium on manpower training at the congress that 300 000 new job seekers would come on to the labour market every year by the year 2000 — as against the present 152 000 — an increase of 98 percent.

The cost included all recognised factors such as cost of factories and overheads, training, selection, placement, pay and education, writes Isabel Humphreys.

Mr. Winsor said: "From July the labourer on minimum rates of pay is costing every employer at least \$1 000 a year."

"It is essential that even the production improves for improvement must continue right up to the skilled worker. If we are not to price ourselves out of the world markets."

He appealed to the Minister of Manpower Planning and Development to open "skilled centres" providing basic technical training.

"Those trained can in turn train others and with a pool of good trainees, artisans and operators more industries will be attracted to Zimbabwe to give employment to the masses and help to get

overseas investors to bring into the country some of that \$295 billion."

Referring to university education, Mr. Winsor said a great deal of money was being wasted on students taking arts and social and political science degrees, most of whom entered commerce.

"The solution is two-pronged. Firstly, just as there are far too few engineering students at university, so there are far too many liberal arts degrees."

"Our Government subsidy for each black student (white students are excluded) is \$1 120 a year. I would like to suggest that this money be greatly reduced for those liberal art students to \$500 a year in the case of all those who do not wish to become teachers, and this amount be added to the subsidy given to the engineering or B.Sc. students," said Mr. Winsor.

He suggested that another university should be established designed only for technically orientated degrees for all students.

Mr. Cochrane, deputy secretary in the Ministry of Manpower Planning and Development, told the symposium that aid was being obtained to establish a vocational training centre.

The Ministry had also agreed in principle that the motor industry should

start a pilot training centre in Gwelo as soon as possible.

Mr. Winsor, a Gwelo city councillor, said Gwelo Municipality had offered the use of buildings and hostel accommodation for a training centre.

Call-up Plea—Smith To Act

THE Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr David Smith, told the Motor Trade Association congress that he would pursue at a political level the continued call-up of civilian motor mechanics to work on military vehicles.

Mr Smith was replying to complaints from the president, Mr Dick Parry, that the call-up was a serious drain on manpower, writes Brian Connolly.

He was echoed by the president of the Motor Industries Employers' Association, Mr Ken Winsor, who said the trade had lost close on 1,000 mechanics in the past year. It could also not afford the make-up pay that was no longer being provided by the Government.

Mr Parry said the motor trade wanted to be constructive. It had the workshops, tools and staff for all army transport in the main centres. The army did not have the manpower, so it called on the motor trade.

"We object most strongly. We want the mechanics in our workshops. We say to the army, give us the vehicles and we will service and maintain them," he said.

The motor trade could supply the labour, and the army could either supply the spares, or the trade could get them at preferential rates. The motor trade aimed to give both the army and the economy the maximum benefit from retaining its mechanics in its workshops.

CSO: 4420

FARMING CONSIDERED 'KEY TO RICH FUTURE'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 30 Jul 80 p 9

[Text] **AGRICULTURE** had a fundamental role to play in the present and future prosperity of Zimbabwe, Sir Henry Plumb, president of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, said in Salisbury last night.

With independence a "great step forward had been taken in Zimbabwe". But no one could fail to be aware of the great task which lay ahead for the people and their Government, said Sir Henry, who is also chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the European Parliament.

He was officially opening the Commercial Farmers' Union congress at Harry Margolis Hall.

He said he was in Zimbabwe not only to speak to farmers but to learn from them about the position in the country.

"I know that for the present and future prosperity of Zimbabwe, agriculture has a fundamental role to play in ensuring that your economy maintains the stability and efficiency necessary for its survival," he said.

He said it was significant that on the first day of independence the Government announced its intention to apply for membership of the Lomé Convention.

At the next meeting of foreign ministers, discussions would centre on:

Zimbabwe's request for membership of the convention's sugar protocol; special arrangements with South Africa; and the amount of community assistance to be given to Zimbabwe under Lomé Two.

Zimbabwe's initial membership of the body would also be considered.

Sir Henry said the community was likely to receive favourably Zimbabwe's membership of the sugar protocol, "although the quota granted to the community's producers would need to be redistributed and difficulties might arise over attempts to change the protocol before April next year".

He was interested in the country's ethanol distillation programme. "I believe we in Europe have reason to study closely your ethanol usage in petrol."

Referring to beef, he suggested the European Community might allocate financial and technical assistance to improve livestock health. A quota similar to other community beef producers was also likely to be established.

"The British Government, anxious to promote

further expansion of economic and political links between Zimbabwe and Western Europe, is encouraging our community partners to show flexibility in the Lomé negotiations over the sensitive areas of beef, tobacco and sugar," Sir Henry said.

No definitive figures for aid under the new convention had been mentioned, but the British Government was lobbying for member states to be as generous as possible.

"What matters to all of us here today is the creation of the right economic climate in which to continue our business."

"The efficiency of your sector is well known and your crop yields among the highest in the world. What is now needed, I recognise, is an expansion of trade links and outlets."

"Indeed, neighbouring countries very much need your output, to learn from your efficiency."

Sir Henry said he believed in maintaining contacts and promoting co-operation between nations by common trading interests.

"Although natural conditions and production systems may vary throughout the world, we cannot, and must not, forget that we are in the same business — of feeding the world."

THE country's agricultural industry could be on the threshold of an exciting new era, Mr David Spain, the president of the Commercial Farmers Union, said last night.

He told the CFU congress that given a satisfactory solution of some of the major problems facing the industry, farming could play an even more important role in Zimbabwe's economy to the benefit of all its people.

It could also be an example to other nations and play a leading role in central Africa. "The alternative scenario surely doesn't even bear contemplation," he said.

The CFU president said commercial farmers welcomed the Prime Minister's theme of reconstruction and reconciliation.

"We are willing and able to work together and take up the challenge to improve the quality of life in Zimbabwe and its economic future."

There was plenty of land available to meet the aspirations of black farmers and the requirements of the Government. What mattered was that land should be held in productive hands.

"It is very much in the interests of Zimbabwe that as much land as possible becomes productive under sound farming practices, as quickly as possible," Mr Spain said.

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Commercial farmers were ready to give expert help, especially to people living on the boundaries of the tribal farming areas.

"We must never allow to happen here what has happened in some other countries' agricultural industries and so in the end to their people."

Mr Spain also suggested that more agricultural

education be incorporated in syllabuses of primary schools up to grade 8.

"I would like to assure the Government, despite the predictions of the dismal Johnnies that there would be a mass exodus of white farmers, we are still here and in substantial numbers."

"We are adapted and we are prepared to work with our new Government to achieve its goals and in the future development of a stable and prosperous country that could become the pride of Africa," Mr Spain said.

for up to three months or both. Among the offences listed in the regulations are using or threatening to use force to influence voters, interfering with any election meeting, hindering election officers, voting more than once (or trying to), voting while knowing one is not qualified to do so and bribing or attempting to bribe voters. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Jul 80 p 5]

NEW VILLAGE COURTS PLAN--A new village court system in which villagers will choose the people to sit with headmen and chiefs as assessors is to be introduced in Zimbabwe as soon as the necessary legislation has gone through Parliament, the Deputy Minister of Home Affairs, Senator Tarisai Ziyambi, told The National Observer last week. "These will be people's courts," he said, "the significance being that the assessors will be elected by the people." He said it was inaccurate to say that kangaroo courts were being legalised although the possibility of people now involved in kangaroo courts being elected as assessors in the new courts could not be ruled out. "But this does not turn the new courts into kangaroo courts," he stressed. Due to an error, the word "not" was omitted from the Observer report. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 27 Jul 80 p 3]

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